FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER ON NUCLEAR PROJECTS, MALVINAS

PY061605 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1025 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Aug (TELAM)--Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated last night that in 1988 Argentina will be in the middle of different stages in the construction of several hydroelecric projects and three nuclear plants totaling 20 million kw, taking into account an annual growth of 8.5 percent.

Regarding the Malvinas issue with Great Britain, he stated that our country is getting ready for a period of negotiations and, meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry is preparing a position--a basis of reasonable work for the talks which will begin in September 1981 with the meeting of the two foreign ministers on the occasion of the UN General Assembly.

TERRORIST REPORTEDLY REVEALS STRATEGY FOR REGION

PY061612 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (TELAM)--Mario Firmenich reveals the strategy of subversion for Latin America and Argentina in the magazine VENCER, edited in Spanish and English under the leadership of the well-known terrorist Jorge Omar Lewinger.

On 29 July TELAM intercepted a cable from New York which said that this publication circulates freely in the United States, Mexico, Cuba and Central America, in order to weaken the Argentine image abroad and to contribute, in solidarity with Castro's regime, to destabilizing the Central American countries.

It is clear that Firmenich intends to work on the country's gradual return to institutional life so as to infiltrate those organizations representative of the left in which subversion recruits ingenuous allies and conscious accomplices as well. The strategy of the Montero group is focused on the following events:

The eventual exploitation of social problems created by the country's economic situation. In this area it has to face the resistance of union leaders, traditional enemies of the ultraleft, whom it hopes to overpower.

The exploitation of the group called the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, which is extremely active outside the country, despite their funds of suspicious origin. Firmenich himself states that the group of approximately 20 mothers in 1976 has grown (although he exaggerates in numbers) to several thousands. This shows, (?obviously), the existence of political exploitation of [words indistinct], is essentially to be understood and respected.

To exploit the work of Adolfo Perez Esquivel, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who is sponsored by European Social Democracy and who acts, after all, as a comrade-in-arms on the path of extremism despite the good intentions attributed to him by his followers.

The magazine, in consonance with the policy traditionally inspired by Cuba, attacks the U.S. Government efforts to avoid Marxist propaganda in El Salvador and in Central America as a whole, and tries, once again, to call for a Christian-Marxist dialogue to radicalize, as in the 1970's, some sectors of the Catholic laity that are inclined toward leftist ideologies.

Nevertheless, according to Argentine political analysts, Firmenich makes a mistake in revealing his intentions. Leaders of traditional political organizations have become aware that, in case an ultraleftist regime is established, they will be the first victims of the general oppression.

He also shows that subversion has been defeated domestically, though it is still alive and active under the protection of complaisant regimes, waiting for the new opportunity that we Argentines know very well they will never have again.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

OW070413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0349 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires Aug 6 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Thursday arrived from Brazil for an official three-day visit to Argentina.

While here, he will hold two rounds of talks with his counterpart Oscar Camilion and pay a courtesy call on President Robert Viola.

At a meeting on international relations Friday, Sonodo will speak about his views on the current international situation and Japanese diplomacy, Japanese officials said.

BRIEFS

INDIAN TRADE AGREEMENT--(NA)--Argentina and India yesterday signed several trade agreements at the end of a 2-day official visit by the Indian Minister of commerce and steel and mines, Pranab Mukherjee. The contract calls for India to export railway equipment, textile machinery, auto parts, tea, coffee and films among other products to Argentina and to buy agricultural machinery, spare parts, fishing boats, diesel engines, electric paramedic gear, leather, furs, lead, nickel and tin from Argentina. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jul 81 p 9 PY]

IRAQI GRAIN, MEAT AGREEMENT--A protocol providing for the future signing of agreements between Argentina and Iraq on grain, frozen meat and dairy livestock and for the exchange of this technology was signed yesterday with an Iraqi mission headed by deputy agriculture minister of that country Dr Ismail al-Azzawi. As a result of negotiations, the current wheat agreement between the two countries will be extended from 3 years to 5 years, providing for at least 200,000 to 300,000 tons per year. Talks were also begun on Iraq's purchasing another 100,000 tons of wheat this year. It was decided that the relevant organs of the two countries will sign an agreement of 3 to 5 years on the guaranteed sale of frozen beef; the amount is to be determined. There will also be an agreement on Iraq's purchase of breeder dairy cows to cover a 3 to 5 year period. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Jun 81 p 10 PY]

JANUARY-FEBRUARY TRADE--Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (TELAM)--In the first 2 months of 1981 Argentine exports fell 6 percent. Export sales for that period were $1,224 million, dropping from $1,307 million in the previous 2 months. The trade deficit for January-February 1981 rose to $513 million, since imports were $1,738 million. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 21 Jul 81 PY]

INFLATION RATE--(NA)--Inflation for 1981 has been estimated at 130 percent for retail prices and 149 percent for wholesale prices by the Ministry of Economy, it was revealed yesterday. The figures are contained in an estimate handed to President Roberto Viola by Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut last week. Government estimates also place the commercial dollar exchange rate (currently 4,887 pesos) at 7,233 pesos at the end of the year, a 47 percent increase. The cost of living has risen 47 percent during the first half of this year, and wholesale prices 62.5 percent. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 Aug 81 p 11 PY]

FARM EXPORT DUTIES--(NA)--All export duties on farm products have been lifted, Agriculture and Livestock Minister Jorge Aguado announced on Friday night. Aguado also announced the government's "firm decision to arrive at a single rate of exchange." A line of credit has been requested, the minister announced, for the sowing of 1.4 million hectares, as well as for the withholding of 1 million cows from the market. [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Aug 81 p 1 PY]

DEVELOPMENTS CONTINUE IN TAKEOVER ATTEMPT

Clandestine Station in La Paz

PY060054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2341 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that a clandestine radio station has started to broadcast in this city, which has so far been considered a stronghold of the junta of commanders and of former Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza. The station voices its open support for Gen Lucio Anez and Gen Alberto Natusch.

The station has centered its attacks on Navy Commander Oscar Pammo, who is said to have been involved in an illegal import of weevil-infested rice from Pakistan while he was industry and trade minister in former President David Padilla's (1978-79) cabinet.

The station also stresses the need for the people to choose their leaders in a democratic way, and notes that the ruling junta of commanders does not guarantee that goal.

La Paz Reported Normal

PY061905 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The (?distribution) of liquid gas and fuel throughout the city of La Paz was carried out normally and its supply, it was asserted, will continue normally. At the same time the drug stores on duty are supplying the necessary medicines.

Personnel of the Municipal Waterworks and Sewage Service (SAMAPA) stated that the supply of potable water is normal throughout the city of La Paz and that there have no problems in in this regard.

Regarding urban public transport, although the amount is reduced, the buses and [word indistinct] are normally covering the different routes, the service of taxis is regular while the number of private cars has increased if we take into account the fact that today, 6 August, is not a work day.

Detained Editors Released

PY061753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Interior Ministry has reported that the editors of two evening newspapers of this capital, Mariano Baptista Gumucio of ULTIMA HORA and Jaime Rios Chacon of JORNADA, who were arrested yesterday were released early this morning.

Col Jorge Salazar Crespo announced the release of the two men despite the excesses in reporting by the two newspapers of which they are the editors.

Foreign press correspondents have been summoned to the Information Ministry within the next few hours. The restrictions on information that the agencies may disseminate will be explained to them.

Church to Mediate

PY062044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2005 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian church, through the papal nuncio, Msgr Alfio Rapizard will mediate in the conflict existing between the junta of commanders and the Santa Cruz rebel forces, it was officially announced here today.

The mediation was announced by Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya, who said that he will contact the nuncio to set the mediation in motion. Minister Rolon said that the initiative was taken by Msgr Rapizarda and that the government presided over by the armed forces commanders accepted it immediately for the sake of maintaining peace, unity in the army, and fraternal coexistence among Bolivians.

Supposedly, the nuncio consulted with the rebellious generals, Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez, before making the mediation offer.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 2116 GMT on 6 Aug reports that the president of the Bolivian Episcopal Commission, La Paz Auxiliary Bishop Msgr Genaro Pratta, announced that Generals Natusch and Anez "have accepted mediation proposed by the Catholic Church."

[Paris AFP in Spanish 25 0212 GMT on 7 Aug reports that Worship Under Secretary Walter Rico Toro stated that he and Msgr Luis Rodriguez, president of the Bolivian Episcopal Commission [as received], "will go to Santa Cruz early tomorrow morning."]

Troops, Peasants to Santa Cruz

PY062313 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Approximately 1,200 troops loyal to the government will be mobilized in the next few hours to occupy strategic positions around the rebel Santa Cruz enclave, according to unofficial information from reliable military sources.

The sources revealed that the tactical plan set in motion at 1600 this afternoon (2000 GMT) began with the dispatch of troops from La Paz to Cochabamba, which will be the staging area for the operation against the Santa Cruz rebels.

It is said that high-ranking military officers are in Cochabamba and that Gen Luis Garcia Meza has traveled to that city, presumably to actively participate in the operation.

Since his resignation day before yesterday Garcia Meza has stayed in the presidential residence where Mrs Garcia Meza was seen this afternoon.

The report from military sources reveals that the plan envisages the detachment of a column by air to land at a dirt airstrip which is closer to Santa Cruz than Cochabamba.

The rest of the government forces, the sources said, would advance later at night toward the main towns of Santa Cruz Department located on the road between the above two cities.

Furthermore, Bolivian television has reported that more than 6,000 peasants will march on Santa Cruz, their first target being the town of Vallegrande, 250 km west of Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz is located 967 km from La Paz, 500 km from Cochabamba and exactly 243 km from Vallegrande.

Rebels Warn About Paramilitary

PY070235 Santa Cruz Cadena de Reivindicacion Nacional in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Communique released by the public relations office of the armed forces joint revolutionary command in Santa Cruz on 6 August]

[Text] In the awareness that paramilitary groups may be using clandestine airstrips in the outskirts of our city with the prupose of disrupting public order, the cooperation of the entire population is hereby requested in searching, locating and reporting the places where those forces could operate, in order to effectively protect private property and the life of persons.

The cooperation should be made by supplying concrete information to the 8th Army Division command, either by calling phones 45881, 45883 and 45470 or through the surest available means.

Peasants Ordered To Stop March

PY070220 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0205 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--An official communique has said that the junta of commanders which governs Bolivia ordered 6,000 armed peasants today to return to their bases. They were reportedly marching toward Santa Cruz to put down the military uprising in that city.

The communique said that the government junta knew absolutely nothing about that spontaneous peasant march against Santa Cruz and said that the peasants should return to their bases in Cochabamba.

Rebels Impose Curfew

PY070418 Santa Cruz Cadena de Dignidad Nacional [formerly Cadena de Reivindicacion] in Spanish 0340 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Military Communique No 014/81]

[Text] In view of the fact that the presence of military troops from the interior of the country has been reported and in order to prevent any infiltration that might endanger the city of Santa Cruz, Military Communique No 014/81 [as heard] is modified.

Consequently, all activities are maintained in suspension until further notice. Furthermore, as of 0000 tonight all vehicle traffic or movements of persons are strictly forbidden for the purpose of facilitating an effective control in the city for the safeguarding of the homes of Santa Cruz families.

Santa Cruz, 6 August 1981.
[Signed] Public Relations Office of the 8th Army Division headquarters.

Rebels' Proposal Under Study

PY070105 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0023 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The junta of commanders that is ruling Bolivia was analyzing today a proposal made by the rebel officers of Santa Cruz to the effect of conducting a consultation among officers of the armed forces to designate the president of the country. The information was released tonight by Presidential Information Secretary Enrique Crespo at a meeting with foreign correspondents.

Asked about the reply the junta will give to the above proposal which was publicly announced yesterday by Gen Alberto Natusch, one of the leaders of the insurrection, Crespo said that the junta members were considering the proposal.

Work To Be Resumed

PY070321 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Labor Minister Rolando Canido announced today, when leaving Government Palace after a meeting with the junta of commanders, that work will be resumed throughout the country tomorrow.

The minister gave no details about this talk with the junta. He also did not refer to the situation of the rebels in Santa Cruz, a city with which telephone communications are still interrupted.

VARIOUS SECTORS ISSUE STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT

Trinidad Garrison for Junta

PY062145 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1918 GMT 6 Aug 81

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The government's official radio station reported today the Trinidad military garrison's support for the junta of commanders. The chief of that garrison, Col Juan Rico Toro, made an appeal through that station to his comrades in Santa Cruz to give up their position for the sake of armed forces unity.

Other Garrisons Support Junta

PY070210 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text of communique released by the army command public relations office--undated]

[Text] The commanders, officers, noncommissioned officers and troops of the garrisons of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Tarija, Tupiza, Sucre, Beni and Pando have stated their total support for the junta of commanders and repudiate the coup that has taken place in Santa Cruz, headed by Generals Natusch Busch and Anez. They appeal to their comrades there to change their minds for the benefit of the fatherland and not to lend themselves as tools of extremism which has initiated its coupist assault.

Peasant Group Supports Junta

PY070237 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The Confederation of Bolivian Nationalist Peasant Workers has announced its support for the junta of commanders which governs the country. The document further says that the confederation gives its moral and material support to the leaders of the country and asks the labor sectors throughout the country to mobilize against the intentions of extremism.

The communique is signed by Executive Secretary (Pedro Vizcarra), (Carlos Lazcano), (Sixto Luna), (Jorge Campo), (Luis Caballero), (Luis Llano), (Juan Ruiz Escobar), (Pedro Santalia), (Rufo Chavez), (Juan Bernal), (Justino Aguilar), (Mario Copa), (Ruben Aramayo) and others.

COB for 'Rights, Liberties'

PY070347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) stated here today that its general strike is for the restoration of the fundamental rights and liberties denied by the country's fascist military dictatorship. [Words indistinct] coordination abroad, it reported that its strike in no way means support for the rebel military officers or for the [word indistinct] government.

Through a communique signed by Oscar Sanjines, secretary general; Sergio Zegarra, finance secretary; and Jose Maria Palacios, defense secretary; COB said that it will keep struggling. In its communique COB also ratified "its political independence and its conviction to strive for the full enforcement of labor union and political liberties for the Bolivian people."

Finally, COB stated that the overthrow of the bloody and corrupt dictatorship of Garcia Meza is the result of the deep national crisis wracking the country because of the arbitrary handling of the country's affairs by the fascist gang involved in drug trafficking and smuggling.

MOVEMENTS, STATEMENTS BY EXILED LEADERS REPORTED

Gen Banzer Moves to Argentina

PY061434 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Former Bolivian President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez arrived in the country at 1030 from Miami.

General Banzer, who arrived accompanied by his wife on a commercial flight, declined meeting with the journalists accredited at Ezeiza International Airport.

He was met by the chief of the airport, Air Force Col Salvador Alaimo, who stated that General Banzer did not want to make any statements.

Gueiler Comments in Chile

PY061558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 6 Aug (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler stated here today that confusion still reigns in her country after the fall of Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The overthrow is a fact, but the path to be followed by the new military government junta that succeeded him is not yet known, the former chief of state indicated. She has been living in exile in Santiago since the beginning of the year.

It is also necessary that Generals Alberto Natusch and Lucio Anez, who headed a rebellion against Garcia Meza and who now reject the authority of the government junta, "make a clear determination regarding Bolivia's future," Mrs Gueiler stated. She was overthrown last year by a coup headed by Garcia Meza.

The most serious harm that this general has caused to my country is that of having overthrown my constitutional government and that of having maintained a social, political and economic crisis without a single change for all this time, she added.

The former president, who during the past few days has broken the political silence that she had imposed on herself since her arrival in Chile, indicated that she has not made any contact with her fatherland's new authorities. I do not think it would be prudent, she said.

Cayoja Issues Declarations

PY070151 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Gen Humberto Cayoja, Bolivian military chief who headed a thwarted revolt against the Garcia Meza government some time ago, handed to TELAM declarations regarding the events taking place in his country.

General Cayoja has resided in Buenos Aires since that revolt during which, along with Gen Lucio Anez Rivero and other army personnel, he led military opposition to President Garcia Meza's staying in power. Garcia Meza however gained the upper hand.

Cayoja scathes Garcia Meza with strong words. He says Garcia Meza wanted to remain in power at any price, even at the price of bloodshed among his own military comrades and by resorting to the basest expedients to provoke the rupture of the principle of authority and discipline.

After a forced silence in exile, I raise my voice again to call upon my comrades in arms and the noble and honest citizenry of my fatherland to forget insults and forego useless sentiments of vengeance in order to save the unity of the armed forces which are the only instrument to guarantee the integrity of Bolivia, General Cayoja wrote in part of his declarations.

He added that the present junta of commanders is another de facto government succeeding another de facto government, thus showing that it clearly continues to represent the most illegitimate interests of the Garcia Meza regime.

I propose a meeting of high-ranking military officers with the participation of the Catholic Church to act as mediator in the discussion of the following basic points: define the tasks of a national emergency to save the republic, designate the appropriate man to form a provisional government, appoint a civilian-military cabinet of national unity, and appoint new commanders for the three branches of the armed forces. So ends the declaration General Cayoja handed to TELAM today.

REBEL LEADERS' STATEMENTS ON SITUATION REPORTED

General Natusch Interviewed

LD061910 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Aug 81

["Extract" from telephone interview granted by Bolivian Gen Alberto Natusch to Madrid Radio correspondent (Frederico Tulla) on 6 August--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is the situation in Bolivia at the moment?

[Answer] In the areas which we control the people are voluntarily offering their cooperation and support. Our soldiers are being looked after. People from all social classes are voluntarily feeding our soldiers because they identify with our cause.

[Question] Is a military confrontation imminent?

[Answer] That depends on their intransigence. We cannot change our position.

[Question] Are, or have you been, in contact with political leaders such as Dr Siles Zuazo or ex-President Lidia Gueiler?

[Answer] No. We have no links with those people. In fact, we do not have links with any political party. Neither are we in contact with representatives of any political party. Our position is clearly, totally and absolutely institutionalist.

Further on Natusch Interview

LD062359 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Report by unidentified studio announcer on telephone interview granted by Bolivian Gen Alberto Natusch to Madrid Radio correspondent (Frederico Tulla) on 6 August--Natusch portion recorded]

[Text] Generals Natusch and Anez, who have rebelled in Santa Cruz, Bolivia's second most important city, do not accept the authority of the military junta which has replaced ex-President Garcia Meza. However, in order to avoid a civil war they are ready to explore any possibility of dialogue. Gen Natusch himself has explained to us the proposal they have made to the military junta which controls La Paz, the capital.

[Natusch] Our proposal is that representative delegations from the country's different garrisons meet in a certain place in Bolivia--and we would accept the military junta's choice on this--in order to decide on the person to occupy the Presidency of the Republic. There is one condition: that this authority is assured complete trust and full freedom of action, because this is how the initial credibility should at least be.

[Announcer] Our colleague (Frederico Tulla) obtained an exclusive interview with General Natusch, the leader of the rebels, who now explains the reasons for the movement which he heads:

[Natusch] It is because were deeply concerned with the extent of mistrust; the extent of political, economic and social decomposition into which the country is being led; and with the division which was becoming apparent and was increasing within the armed forces themselves as a result of a government with no aim or objective in those things which are basic and essential and with no historical perspective for the country.

[Announcer] Gen Natusch then summarized the aims of his rebellion in Bolivia:

[Natusch] Basically and fundamentally, the only thing which we are proposing is that Bolivia should be governed properly, for both governors and governed, by a political constitution, by the political constitution of state which sets out the laws, where the rights and the duties of the citizens and institutions of the country are laid down. This constitution should be fundamentally fulfilled first by those who govern in order to set an example for those who are governed.

[Announcer] In this respect Gen Natusch affirms that he would be ready to do away with cocaine trafficking which produced profits of some $1 billion a year for the Garcia Meza regime.

[Natusch] This is a stain on our country, a stain which has grown during the immediate past because of the painful fact that from the highest levels of government this antisocial activity has been protected and increased.

Natusch, Anez Guarantee Security

PY070509 Paris AFP in Spanish 0336 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Aug (AFP)--The people of Santa Cruz will not be let down in their aspirations for justice and freedom, Gen Lucio Anez Rivero said today in Santa Cruz. He and Gen Alberto Natusch Busch lead the insurrection against the La Paz government.

General Anez stressed that the security of the people of Santa Cruz de la Sierra (east of La Paz) is guaranteed with the very lives of the military who revolted against former President Luis Garcia Meza and against the junta of commanders which replaced Garcia Meza.

The remarks of the revolutionary chief were intended to respond to the mobilization by peasants in the western part of the country who, according the state-run television station, had taken the initiative of marching on Santa Cruz to squash the subversive movement which they branded as communist.

Generals Anez and Natusch stated that under no circumstance will they abandon the people who supported them to initiate the insurrection, and denied that various military units had pulled away over differences in the movement.

Previously there was a demonstration after which the women of Santa Cruz, according to the revolutionary radio network, swore to take up arms to defend themselves against the peasants or troops who dare to attack the city of Santa Cruz.

Anez Reiterates Support Call

PY070622 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0544 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Aug (LATIN)--Gen Lucio Anez Rivero, one of the leaders of the Santa Cruz rebel movement, early this morning made a new call to his comrades to support his actions. The call was broadcast by the rebel station of that city heard here.

The military leader insisted that the movement he is leading is not linked with any political party and certainly not with the ultraleft.

The military leader said: We do not want any more comrades to be exiled, arrested or retired. He indicated that the movement is aimed at achieving respect for human dignity and the restoration of peoples' freedom.

The radio network, headed by Radio Grigota of Santa Cruz, was difficult to hear due to heavy interference.

The rebel station of Santa Cruz also broadcast statements by Col Moises Chiriqui, commander of the Manchego Rangers Regiment, denying his alleged defection.

He said that his action was carefully meditated and that it is aimed at returning respect for military regulations and the reestablishment of national dignity.

He insisted that the movement is not linked with political parties, a position constantly reiterated by the radio network.

REPUBLIC'S 156TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN LA PAZ

Ceremony Held in City

PY061902 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The 156th anniversary of the creation of the republic was celebrated with a solemn te deum in the metropolitan cathedral of Nuestra Senora de La Paz which was attended by the members of government junta, ministers of state, chiefs and officers of the three branches and the Bolivian police force, ambassadors and diplomats. The mass started at 1100 and lasted 45 minutes.

At the end of the mass the government junta, comprised of Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Gen Celso Torrelio Diaz and Rear Adm Oscar Pamo Rodriguez, met on the balcony of Government Palace to watch a guard of honor by students of the Army Military School.

Gen Bernal's Speech

PY070334 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0104 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Speech delivered by Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira on Independence Day from Government Palace in La Paz in the name of the junta of commanders--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies members of the government junta, ministers, generals, chief of the general staff and chiefs of staff of the three forces, brother Bolivians:

One hundred fifty-six years ago our forefathers created our republic to give an institutional status to a nation whose origin goes as far back in history as having coexisted with (?ancient) cultures, during centuries of a luminous tradition.

Despite all its natural resources, of that immense wealth embedded in those mountains from where Europe obtained all its gold and silver, of our forests which today have their veins open for supplying oil and gas--our fatherland has not yet been able to secure a better life for its people. International harassment not only resulted in the exploitation of our resources to the benefit of third parties but also has sowed ambition and fratricidal discord among us. Our territory has been ravaged, our country has been exploited as though it were an inexhaustible source of minerals, and we have often been forced into confrontations among ourselves.

Our state of dependence has reached the incredible point that our very misfortunes were in part instrumental in stimulating foreign intervention. An invigorating nationalism in the armed forces, the nation's most solid and determined institution, has developed to fight the above situation.

After the war of independence, the armed forces have not only become the people in arms but the fatherland itself. Their deep nationalist position in performing their duties as the institution charged with safeguarding the country has led them into permanently preserving national security and internal peace.

The armed forces have performed a decisive role in all reforms and major changes designed to establish a more just social system in the nation. The armed forces, which are deeply identified with the people, have undisputably contributed to promoting major institutional advancements; for example, administrative decentralization, habeas corpus, university autonomy, the labor code and other major reforms.

Due to their being historically identified with the people, the armed forces have naturally advocated democracy. Since they are part of the people, in their present institutional duties of ruling the country the armed forces are unanimously seeking to establish a system of equality and freedom which would allow the full participation of the citizenry; except for some organizations which will not be tolerated when they are imposed from outside, when they are alien to our way of life, when they are alien to the nation itself.

In recent days we have been suffering the consequences of a distortion that took place here. Unlike what has been claimed, the armed forces do not oppose democratic institutionalization. What we oppose is foreign imposition, political interference and foreign improvisation.

Just as our forefathers themselves built a republic in more than 15 years of dedicated national struggle for freedom and independence, we now want a real democracy, not a formal one, which we ourselves may build and not one which would be hegemonically imposed on us by foreign powers.

This is the best tribute we can pay to the fatherland on its day: We reiterate the right we Bolivians have to solve our problems ourselves, without foreign intervention. Therefore, we reject any international action designed to convert our nation into a field for political experiments by sowing anarchy and chaos which can only worsen our dependence.

In performing its present duties, on this glorious day of national independence, the armed forces proclaim their commitment to achieve the unity of the Bolivian people in all regions and social sectors and declare that they will not spare efforts in promoting a generous coexistence among all our countrymen.

Therefore, we demand the sincere, frank unity of the armed forces. Only united will we be able to face the socioeconomic and political difficulties stemming from a world energy and food crisis that has been dragging on for a decade.

A detailed consideration of the solutions which we will have to decidedly undertake in a dedicated process of historical transition will be possible only after we are able to secure peace and understanding among all Bolivians, which we are demanding today with the greatest patriotic spirit on the day of the fatherland.

This morning we asked the supreme creator to enlighten us and to guide us to act correctly, to overcome personal interests and selfishness, hatred or rancor, in a new stage of national life in which I am sure we can understand each other with a patriotic spirit.

I believe I am conveying the sentiments of all members of the armed forces in stating that we want conciliation to prevail among Bolivians, that we sincerely want to overcome together the difficulties standing in the way of advancing in our task of preserving national sovereignty and independence, and in securing a better life for all our fellow countrymen through social justice, which is also an essential part of freedom and national sovereignty. May God always protect the fatherland. Thank you.

GOVERNMENT WANTS PREFERENTIAL LAIA PARTICIPATION

PY031935 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in spanish 1130 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bolivia, as a country of low relative economic development, has assigned great significance to the visit recently paid by LAIA's (Latin American Integration Association) Secretary General Julio Cesar Schupp. The visit made it possible to lay the groundwork for a more effective and preferential Bolivian participation in LAIA.

This statement was made by Minister of Integration Capt Alberto Saenz Klinsky.

Bolivia made known its position regarding the need to provide LAIA with suitable mechanisms for decreasing the gap existing between developed and underdeveloped countries.

BRIEFS

TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Today at 1030 the new Turkish ambassador, Ali Binkaya, will present his credentials to President Garcia Meza. Binkaya resides in Buenos Aires where he is concurrently ambassador to Argentina. [La Paz EL DIARIO 14 Jul 81 p 8 PY]

PLANNING UNDER SECRETARY--Col Dr Ariel Hoyos has been sworn in as under secretary of judicial matters in the Ministry of Planning and Coordination. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 81 p 4 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT--The Bolivian foreign debt now amounts to $3,814,582,335, of which the central government is the major debtor according to Central Bank statistics. On 31 December 1980, the debt stood at $3,641,854,000 divided as follows: central government--$1,777,446,000; local governments-- $153,479,000; specialized banking sector--$320,739,000; Mining Corporation of Bolivia--$151,291,000; Bolivian Oil Deposits (YPFB)--$358,016,000; Bolivian Development Corporation--$114,308,000; National Railway Enterprise--$97,942,000; Lloyd Bolivian Air Line--$45,217,000; National Electricity Enterprise--$144,104,000; National Smelting Enterprise--$95,806,000; Karachipampa Metallurgical Complex--$125,596,000; National Telecommunications Enterprise--$42,469,000; other public sector enterprises--$217,441,000. Between January and June 1981, an additional $172,738,335 in debts were contracted. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Jul 81 p 1 PY]

FINANCE MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. SURCHARGES

PY061956 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 18

[Text] In a message to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas protested the imposition of additional surcharges on Brazilian products such as castorseed byproducts, scissors and cotton threads which drastically reduce their exportation. He stated that "the tendency toward technocracy which the U.S. Government has been showing only contributes to obstruct the higher-level channels of understanding through which the really important issues of greater scope of our economic relations are discussed."

Finance Ministry technicians pointed out that information from Washington points out that the margins established by the United States considerably surpass the estimated levels established on data examined during the month of March.

As soon as he had learned about these additional surcharges, Minister Galveas sent a message through Itamaraty to Malcom Baldridge, U.S. secretary of commerce, stating his surprise and concern on the way in which the final phase of this study was conducted by the technicians of the department. From the minister's point of view, this attitude clearly demonstrates that the predominantly technical and monetary aspects tend to create a dangerous situation by harming all the efforts which the Brazilian Government has been making in order to solve the commercial problems between the two countries.

In his message Galveas points out that "the frequent procedure of repeatedly placing real obstacles for the trading of Brazilian-made products causes a justified tense atmosphere and serious apprehensions within the Brazilian business circle. These discriminatory obstacles to free trade, which are aggravated by the administrative procedure for their implementation, seriously affect the small sectors of the Brazilian economy."

Galveas asserted: "It should be recalled that Brazil adhered to the Gatt code of subsidies and surcharges, which was extensibly discussed during multilateral commercial contacts, because a chapter referring to preferential treatment was included in this agreement. This chapter explicitly recognizes the developing countries' right to continue applying subsidies on their exports as well as the U.S. commitment to include in its legislation the requirement for a verification of the damage to local industry when the surcharges are applied."

In this regard the minister pointed out that the Brazilian Government has just requested the carrying out of the "damage test" for scissors, castorseed byproducts and cotton threads "with the certainty that exports of such products will not harm the U.S. industry due to their small representation."

"In sum," Galveas stated "the tendency toward technocracy which the U.S. Government has been showing only contributes to obstruct the higher-level channels of understanding through which the really important issues of greater scope for our economic relations are discussed."

The new U.S. measure will increase surcharges on Brazilian products from 1 percent to 4.6 percent on castorseed byproducts; from 2.5 percent to 8 percent on scissors; and from 2.5 percent to 9 percent on cotton threads.

URANIUM AS EXPORT ITEM EXPECTED TO BE 'MAJOR'

PY051903 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals has confirmed to the BRAZILIAN NEWS AGENCY [EBN] that uranium will be placed among the major export items in the country, and added that "the important thing is to guarantee the security of the program, the absorption of nuclear technology and to create the means for Brazil to have dependable energy in the distant future."

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated in Brasilia that the Brazilian Government has maintained its decision not to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, though it recognizes that it could affect relations with the United States; "although it does not interfere in their relations." Saraiva Guerreiro made this statement at the ceremony marking the signing of a nuclear agreement between Brazil and Italy.

GENERAL GOLBERY DO COUTO E SILVA RESIGNS

PY070209 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Aug (AFP)--Civilian Household Chief Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva handed in his resignation tonight, it was learned here today.

This information has not been yet released by Planalto Palace sources, but television and radio stations already indicated that General Couto e Silva's successor will be General Jardim de Mattos, who is air force minister now.

Nothing is known about the reasons which led General Couto e Silva to submit his resignation.

PRESIDENT DECREES PROMOTIONS WITHIN ARMY

PY062007 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Brasilia (GLOBO)--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday promoted to the rank of general--assigning them to new functions--the following major generals: Henrique Beckmann Filho, Enio Gouveia dos Santos, Sergio de Ary Pires and Alzir Benjamin Chaloub. Seven brigade generals were also promoted to major generals and six colonels to brigade generals.

The newly promoted Generals Sergio de Ary Pires and Enio Gouveia dos Santos were designated commanders of the 2d and 4th Armies, respectively. General Alzir Chaloub was designated commander of the Superior War College. Gen Henrique Beckmann Filho was designated head of the General Services Department.

President Figueiredo also designated Gen Alacyr Frederico Werner head of the Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA). Gen Heitor de Almeida was designated commander of the 1st Army.

Through a decree signed yesterday, President Figueiredo also promoted to major general the following brigade generals: Roberto Franca Domingues, Milton Paulo Teixeira Rosa, Hyran Ribeiro Arnt, Harry Alberto Schnarndorf, Vinicius Lemos Kruel, Joaquim Abreu Fonseca and Waldir Pereira da Rocha.

The following colonels were promoted to brigade general: Armando de Moraes Ancora Filho and Armando Luiz Malan de Paiva Chaves, of the cavalry regiment; Eduardo Doria sa Fortes and Cid de Goffredo Fonseca, of the infantry; Alberto Evilasio de Barros Gondin and Glenio Pinheiro, of the artillery.

The other generals designated to new functions are as follows: Armando de Moraes Ancora Filho, chief of the 1st Army staff; Carlos Tinoco Gomes, chief of the 2d Army staff; Luiz da Silva Vasconcellos, chief of the 4th Army staff; and Jorge sa Freire de Pinho, deputy chief of the General Services Department.

The generals designated to posts outside the high command are as follows: Armando Patricio, commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade (leaving the command of the 1st Army Staff); Athos Cesar Baptista Teixeira, director of engineering material; Inaldo Seabra de Noronha, commander of the 1st Construction Engineering Group; Leao Guedes Etchegoyen, director of social assistance; Pedro Luis de Araujo Braga, director of financial administration; Eduardo Doria sa Fortes, commander of the 16th Infantry Brigade; Armando Luiz Malan de Paiva Chaves, commander of the 5th Armored Cavalry Brigade; Waldyr Pereira da Rocha, commander of the 9th Military Region and of the 9th Army Division; Hyran Ribeiro Arnt, deputy chief of the Army General Staff; Anapio Gomes Filho, commander of the artillery division of the 1st Army Division; Alberto Evilasio de Barros Gondim, commander of the artillery division of the 3d Army Division; Jonas de Morais Correia Neto, director of retired and inactive and reserve officers; Jose Antonio Barbosa de Moraes, director of promotions; Zaldir de Lima, commander of the 14th Motorized Infantry Brigade; Moacyr Pereira, commander of the 4th Army Division; Roberto Franca Domingues, director of military service; Mario Silva O'Reilly de Souza, commander of the 1st Military Region; Milton Paulo Teixeira Rosa, director general of economy and finance; Fernado Valente Pamplona, commander of the 2d Army Division; Joaquim Abreu Fonseca, director of training and formation; Octavio Pereira da Costa, deputy chief of the Education and Research Department; and Vinicius Lemos Kruel, special education director.

RUMORS OF MINISTER NETO'S RESIGNATION DENIED

PY051729 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] There are certain rumors circulating in Brasilia about the possible resignation of Planning Minister Delfim Neto. Speaking to the press, Planalto Palace spokesman Carlo Atila denied these rumors and stated that they are only rumors.

Atila added that Neto has been normally working, that he had made some decisions with President Figueiredo, and that with Social Welfare Minister Jair Soares he is seeking a solution to the deficit of the Social Welfare Ministry.

COMMON STAND ON COFFEE PRICES TAKEN WITH COLOMBIA

PA070406 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota--Brazil and Colombia have taken a common stand to face the U.S. attempts to break the commitments made by the producer and consumer coffee countries regarding export quotas and prices in London.

Arturo Gomez Jaramillo, manager of the [Colombian] National Federation of Coffeegrowers; and Octavio Raino, director of the Brazilian Coffee Institute; consider the U.S. efforts to be untimely because the sale of coffee in the international markets is arranged by the international coffee organization which protects the interests of producers and consumers on the market.

Gomez Jaramillo explained that the United States wants to include in the organized market the sale of African coffee of the robust type in the same manner as the sale of Colombian and Brazilian coffee which are of better quality.

This would not be correct because the robust African coffees are listed on the international exchange, Gomez Jaramillo said.

Today, accompanied by his Brazilian colleague, he inspected the zones affected by the frost. He will return to Colombia tomorrow to talk with the coffee authorities to assess the internal and worldwide coffee situation.

CUBAN REQUEST TO APPROACH CAY FOR RESCUE GRANTED

PA040355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 3 Aug (AFP)--Colombia has responded favorably to a Cuban request for three of its ships to enter Colombian territorial waters, near the Quitasueno Cay in the Caribbean, in order to tow another ship out of the sandbar into which it ran last Thursday, it was officially reported here today.

The Cuban Government made the request to Colombia at the GDR Embassy in Havana and the authorization was immediately granted, said a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Bogota.

The "Llodomira," a Cuban-flagged ship, had run aground on Quitasueno Cay on Thursday with a cargo of electrical appliances, clothing and insecticides while traveling between Panama and Cuba, it was explained here.

It was stressed that through this Cuban request, that government recognized Colombia's sovereignty over Quitasueno and the Serrana and Roncador Cays, which have been claimed by Nicaragua.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry said today that two tugs and a Cuban freighter are near Quitasueno and are involved in the rescue of the "Llodomira" under the supervision of two Colombian Navy vessels which were in that area.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Ministry of Defense reported that the Colombian vessels have supplied some refreshments to the Cubans involved in the rescue.

Colombia and Cuba suspended their diplomatic relations last 24 March after a guerrilla of the Colombian 19 April Movement, who had received military training in Cuba along with other comrades. [sentence as received]

TURBAY REJECTS M-19 PROPOSAL FOR DIALOGUE

PA061535 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0222 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 Aug (LATIN-EFE)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today publicly rejected a proposal for dialogue on the country's problems made 15 days ago by the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19). "I cannot engage in a dialogue to become an accomplice in breaking the law or violating the constitution," said Turbay during a speech delivered before civic leaders of Zipaquira, some 40 km north of Bogota.

IMPRISONED PANAMANIANS NOT TO BE EXTRADITED

PA060448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0335 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 5 Aug (EFE)--Five Panamanian students and one Costa Rican who were convicted in Colombia for belonging to the 19 April Movement (M-19) will not be extradited to their countries, spokesmen of the military court of justice have reported.

Panamanians Teodoro Hunt, Mario Alexis Concepcion, Pablo Fernandez Brumel, Ricardo Quintero and Roberto Garrido and Costa Rican Syndell Bedoya are currently serving sentences in Colombian jails after their conviction by a court-martial in the city of Ipiales.

The foreigners were captured with about 100 guerillas while they were entering the country through the Pacific Coast, apparently from Cuba.

"Those people were tried and convicted in accordance with Colombian laws and therefore must remain here," the same sources indicated. They added that the extradition could have been obtained before the court-martial began its process but now nothing can be done.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS PREMIER MEETS WITH LEADERS

PA070403 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Tezt] Bogota--The governments of Colombia and St Christopher-Nevis today agreed to reject the arms race in the Caribbean area, following lengthy discussions between Carlos Lemos Simmonds, Colombian foreign minister; and Kennedy Simmonds, premier of St Christopher-Nevis. A document reiterating the position of the two Caribbean states will be signed this afternoon, and at the same time, they will stress their opposition to any interference from friendly or unfriendly nations.

After a meeting with Premier Simmonds, Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds said that during the talks an agreement was reached to reject any introduction of an arms race into the Caribbean area. The foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] We agreed that any attempt to introduce an arms race into Latin America and the Caribbean area should be forcefully rejected by the nations which feel that this is a disturbing element, a highly disturbing element, to the harmony of the area. The premier agreed that our countries still have too many vital problems to resolve to spend large amounts on sophisticated weapons that are unnecessary because there are international treaties and reciprocal assistance agreements that are enough to stop any threat from outside or from within the continent. For this reason we consider that this arms race is unnecessary and even dangerous for the relations between the Caribbean and Latin American nations. [end recording]

Lemos Simmonds pointed out that a new method of foreign intervention is being used. He said that studies were being done to stop this kind of activities.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today at noon also met, in the Narino Palace, with Kennedy Simmonds, who handed the president a political and economical declaration. The visitor is trying to start trade relations with Colombia through a treaty that he handed to President Turbay Ayala and which the chief of state will present to Congress.

FIDEL CASTRO TO ARRIVE FOR 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

PA070158 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Aug (EFE)--The Mexican Presidency today reported that Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz will arrive tomorrow, Friday, on the Mexican Caribbean island of Cozumel for an official 2-day visit.

In a press communique, the Presidency indicated that Castro Ruz will arrive at 1400 (2000 GMT) at the invitation of President Jose Lopez Portillo.

It added that the two presidents "will hold talks Friday and Saturday on subjects of common interest."

PRESIDENT NOTES STRONG NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

FL040151 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0114 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has stated that Mexico needs to possess strong national characteristics to maintain alive its border with the United States so that "we will neither be run over nor erased from the map." The country's chief of state made the impromptu remarks at the conclusion of a work session during which he received the modernization program of the national commerce.

"Like no other country, we literally represent the South with 3,000 kms of border, and we need to have strong national characteristics to maintain alive and conscious that representation," he asserted. "In reality," he added, "the border line and the relationship of exchange with the most powerful country on earth requires a nation having very strong characteristics such as ours." He said he believed that very few peoples in the world have known how to manage neighborliness as Mexico has done in a climate of mutual respect, without exclusiveness, without hostilities, but with efficiency.

President Lopez Portillo said he was aware, as are his colleagues, of the fact that contact with the most powerful country on earth creates problems of exchange of a thousand kinds, some positive and others negative. He added that "to control the attitude and promote balance is an obligation."

The chief of state said that with that awareness of the border problem, the public sector offers commerce the broadest understanding and the willingness to service all requests that have been submitted. He commented that the behavior of world economy has an impact on ours, because "we are beginning to participate in a greater proportion in a complex problem."

"The Mexican provincial way of thinking must remain behind, as well as the routine way of understanding, and it becomes mandatory to be aware of what Mexico means and will mean among nations," he added. [Passage indistinct]

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT CANCUN MEETING

PY041949 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Aug 81 p 7

[Speech by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro at opening session of foreign ministers conference in Cancun, Mexico; on 1 August]

[Text] Gentlemen: President Figueiredo has instructed me to express his personal appreciation for the invitation extended to him by the organizers of the international conference to be held in this city in October 1981.

The Brazilian Government regards the October conference as an exceptional and adequate opportunity for a frank and broad debate on the international economic situation. This unprecedented debate, however, must not become exhausted in a mere exchange of opinions; though it may be useful and necessary. Issues of the North-South dialogue have been thoroughly studied, assessed and discussed before. Although it has not been designed for any negotiations, the conference will have no effect unless a basic political consensus is established on the urgent need for action on the North-South issue. We feel, therefore, that this conference must yield positive conclusions which may reflect the objective of that consensus.

The international economic stage is in virtual disorder. We are facing not only a set of problems of circumstancial or sectoral nature, but a deeply rooted structural crisis. Its consequences are adversely affecting all of us, developing and developed countries as well, although it is unquestionable that developing countries are more seriously affected, given their inherent economic vulnerability.

The international community has not been able to build a system of balanced and integrated economic relations which may be at the level of different situations we are facing. This is especially true regarding trade between developing and developed countries. There is a new situation of interdependence in the world in which the developing countries become increasingly more relevant for the basic functioning of world economy. Feasible solutions to the current crisis will be found if this new situation is taken into the appropriate consideration. Certainly unilateral, limited or short-term solutions will not be appropriate or effective in this case. We firmly reject the supposition that the North-South dialogue must be suspended until the developed countries succeed in solving their problems at home. This is not a realistic idea, especially because the recovery of the highly industrialized economies is now directly related to the effective mobilization of the broad economic potentials of the Third World.

Moreover, we won't be able to believe in the supposition that the current economic difficulties will be overcome with the free play of the market's forces. The issues we are facing require political solutions, that is to say, a joint action by the governments aimed at correcting structural imbalances and misfunctions which are harmful for world economy as a whole.

This is the framework within which my government feels that the Cancun conference must be conducted. This preparatory meeting must aim its organizational task at guaranteeing that the October conference will really drive forward the North-South dialogue so that it may be especially expanded in overall negotiations at the UN forum.

FRANCE'S MINISTER CHEYSSON ON CANCUN GOALS

FL061532 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Aug (NOTIMEX)--French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said here today that "industrialized countries will be plunged into an acute political and economic crisis if the North-South dialogue fails since these countries depend on good relations with Third World countries to achieve a balanced production and trade." He added: "Furthermore, if it is not successful, financing for underdeveloped countries will cease and these countries will sink into internal struggles giving rise to tensions and intervention by the big powers. This in turn will create recession and unemployment in developed countries. [quotation marks as received]

The French minister arrived today at Mexico City's airport following a tour of Central America during which he visited Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua, the first visit by a French minister to the area in 160 years.

The French diplomat asserted that if no positive agreements are reached at the Cancun meeting, underdeveloped countries will suffer with the increase in the prices of petroleum and will see the value of their raw materials diminished and their external debt will reach "dramatic" levels.

This, Minister Cheysson said, will lead to internal strife which international agitators will take advantage of to make the crisis worse for their own benefit, thus annuling basic production and the solidity of their political system as well.

Because of the above, industrialized countries should do their share to make the meeting a success; since in addition to the risks implicit in a failure, there is the "destabilizing" stance of the USSR in not attending the meeting, turning it into an "incomplete dialogue." So, if the meeting fails, the victory will belong to the USSR. This fact in itself itself should force countries which oppose Soviet policies to seek solutions and hand it a political defeat on the international level and reduce its destabilizing action, which is mainly felt on the African Continent.

Claude Cheysson also noted that agreements must be reached to curb other factors of destabilization such as the fluctuation of the dollar and uncontrolled increases in the prices of raw materials on the world market, "factors" to which he ascribed more destabilizing power than to the interference of the Soviet Union in the internal politics of underdeveloped countries.

Concerning his visit to Central America, Cheysson noted that all elements exist in the region to make it an explosive one and for this reason efforts must be made to settle internal conflicts by peaceful self-determination and prevent the region from becoming another Middle East. He specifically referred to El Salvador, saying that the country's political forces must engage in dialogue and that the European Community must not get involved in the conflict, so that a democratic process might be initiated to bring peace to El Salvador. He also said that this has been understood both by the Salvadoran Government junta and the anti-regime forces, which are ready to begin a dialogue to find the best way to develop their country.

Concerning European support for Latin America, the French minister said that this will take the form of economic cooperation to democratic countries which will have to receive support in the production of foodstuffs so they can have greater access to the Common Market in the most suitable conditions.

Only with this support will it be possible to prevent Latin American countries from contracting "the East-West virus" that would only estrange Europe from America and increase tensions in the world inevitably leading to a world conflagration.

Lastly, the French minister underscored that we must feel very optimistic about the North-South summit and try by all means at our disposal to make it a success, otherwise, he stressed, one country could assume responsibility for the disastrous consequences that failure would imply and which, among other things, would bring about the unemployment of 3 million in Europe and the proliferation of wars in the Third World.

EGYPT'S GHALI OPTIMISTIC ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

FL060144 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0111 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Aug (NOTIMEX)--"We should be optimistic and not follow the path of pessimism" to achieve positive results in the North-South dialogue soon to be held in Cancun, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali, stated here today. The diplomat warned about the need to find ways to help solve world problems to reinforce solidarity among nations both rich and poor.

Butrus Ghali, who arrived in Mexico en route home to his country after completing a tour of Latin America, said he will take advantage of his stay here to conduct private talks with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. During his Latin American tour the Egyptian official visited Argentina, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Guatemala and Honduras, strengthening relations with those countries. During the visit he also confirmed the attendance of those countries at the symposium of Latin American and African experts to be held in Cairo.

Referring to Mexican-Egyptian relations, he said these are positive and harmonious and that the two countries face similar problems. In closing, he said he believed that the North-South dialogue in Cancun will stimulate relations among the attending countries, and that is why the event is fully supported by Egypt.

CASTANEDA HOSTS SWEDISH MINISTER, MAKES SPEECH

FL051036 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 042^ GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda said today that peace-loving nations must wage two distinct battles: the battle for general and complete disarmament and the battle against misery, social inequality and economic oppression. Castaneda made the statement during a dinner he hosted at his ministry for Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. He also said the greater part of the problems clouding the international scene are bred in misery and inequality.

Castaneda added: "There is a correlation between international mechanisms of political and economic oppression and global mechanisms of political oppression." The official said that nevertheless, many nations that accept this principle are unable to disengage themselves from the power struggles by which nations carry out their affairs.

There are constant struggles, he went on, for territorial (?extensions), for the preservation or expansion of spheres of influence and for military or economic supremacy "that compromise, implicate and sacrifice countries that are only trying to defend their national integrity." Examples, the foreign secretary said: are Lebanon, El Salvador, Afghanistan and Kampuchea, which confront forces that go beyond national interests and hence impede the solution of these conflicts.

FINANCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ITALY

FL011858 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0412 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jul (NOTIMEX)--Mexico and Italy today signed an important agreement on financial cooperation in which that European country places at the disposal of Mexico a line of credit amounting to 500 million dollars for the purchase of machinery, equipment and other goods of Italian manufacture.

Under Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog stated that this is a positive and most useful step forward in strengthening economic relations between the two countries, and at the same time a financial support for increased cooperation in various industrial sectors. He stressed that the conditions will be favorable for the development of joint projects in certain Mexican priority areas, among them the steel-working industry, capital goods, chemical and petrochemical industry, transportation and communication means, livestock-agricultural industry, fishing industry, electric energy, electronics and telecommunications.

During today's ceremony, which was presided over by Silva Herzog and Italian Ambassador Francesco Spinelli, the two governments expressed their willingness to meet once a year, alternating Rome and Mexico City as the sites for the meetings. The purpose of these meetings will be strengthening of financial and monetary cooperation between two countries' central banks, promotion of coinvestments, financial support for the development of tourism, consultations of topics of mutual interst, promotion of commercial exchange and optimum use of financial mechanisms already established between Mexico and Italy.

For his part, Italian Ambassador Francesco Spinelli stated that this agreement represents an act of confidence on the part of the Italian Government in Mexico's future economic development.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES NEW OIL PRICES FOR AUGUST

PA040426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Aug (AFP)--Pemex announced today that (?beginning) in August, it will sell its Isthmus type petroleum at [figure indistinct] per barrel and its Maya type crude at $28.50 per barrel.

Pemex announced that these prices will operate within a new production and marketing scheme which includes a mixture of 50 percent of each type.

Thus, the average price of Mexican crude would be $31.27 per barrel.

The Mexican Petroleum enterprise said its present prices in cost, insurance and freight contracts can be seen in the following chart:

	Maya Petroleum 22 Grades API Dollars per Barrel	Isthmus Petroleum 32 Grades API Dollars per Barrel
U.S. port	29.00	34.50
[Word indistinct] port	(?31.00)	36.00
Japanese port	31.00	36.50

Pemex points out that with the levels of exportation (1.25 million barrels a day) and the prices (?announced) today, income from foreign sales of crude for (?1981) will be on the order of $15 billion. This represents an increase of 50 percent regarding the income obtained in 1980 for this material. [Words indistinct].

(?It also) announced that [word indistinct] increase progressively its exports and that its deliveries of mixtures of Isthmus and Maya petroleum will be made to meet its clients' specific refinery requirements.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES PETROLEUM EXPORT EARNINGS

FL060118 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2351 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum will earn this year some $15 billion from exports, of which it will pay approximately 3 billion pesos [as received] to the national treasury. The announcement was made by an official spokesman of the firm, who reiterated that the price of Mexican crude during the month of August is $28.50 for the Maya barrel and $34 for the Isthmus quality barrel. These are the prices of crude oil, free on board at a Mexican port, the spokesman stated; and he added that the freight charges and insurance premium are paid by the clients. To date, the exports are averaging 1.25 million barrels daily.

With respect to information received from Canada in which it is asserted that Pemex has reduced by $1 the price of crude oil it sells to that country, the official spokesman said the report is incorrect. "The price of Mexican crude is $28.50 for the barrel of heavy, known as Maya, and $34 for the barrel of light, known as Isthmus, the same price quoted to all Pemex clients," he stressed.

The earnings for sales of crude to the international market, which will amount to about $15 billion this year, represent an increase of 50 percent compared to last year.

Referring to the San Jose Treaty, which makes it possible for countries in the Caribbean area to buy crude from Venezuela and Mexico under favorable conditions, the spokesman reiterated that it had been ratified as announced by the Foreign Secretariat.

ROYO SAYS PEASANT SETTLEMENTS WILL CONTINUE

PA070411 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Aug 81 p 1, A-14

[Excerpts] Panamanian President Aristides Royo said here yesterday that as long as his government and this revolutionary process exist, they will be the best defenders of the peasant settlements and that these will not disappear.

Speaking before the members of the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements, the president said not only do the settlements have problems, but so do all the national producers, the large producers as well as the small ones, and that all Panamanians dedicated to agriculture, cattle industry and forestry have problems because of the prices of fuels and fertilizers and because of the delayed adjustments in the price of their products.

With regard to the granting of land titles, which was expressly voiced by the peasant spokesman, President Royo said, "We shall continue granting land titles because this is what makes the peasant feel safe. This gives him jurdical, political and social stability."

COLONEL FLOREZ VISITS COCLESITO, NEARBY TOWNS

PA070212 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Col Florencio Florez, commander in chief of the National Guard, today overflew Coclesito and nearby areas, passing over the site of the accident in which Gen Omar Torrijos lost his life. Florez was accompanied by Lt Col Pedro Carlos Ayala, Major Ruiz Valdes and Hugo Giraud, director of a project in that Atlantic sector.

Commander Florez and his retinue first visited the town of Belen to give assurances to the residents there about the continuation of the projects begun by General Torrijos. The group then went to the community called Monsignor Romero where Salvadoran refugees who arrived several months ago in Panama are living. Colonel Florez also reiterated to them the National Guard's support.

The group then flew to Coclesito, a community founded by Torrijos where several pilot agricultural projects are being carried out. The National Guard commander in chief reiterated to the residents the permanent support of the National Guard, urged them to maintain firm unity with the armed institution and assured them that the plans outlined by General Torrijos will be continued.

ASSEMBLY, FORMER ASSEMBLY LEADERS TO MEET

PA061545 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The best tribute we can render to Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera is unification of the country's popular forces and identification with the revolutionary process in order to curb the politicking ambitions of the opponents of people's power, Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and of the National Legislation Council, has said in a telegram sent to each of the 505 Corregimiento representatives following general Torrijos' death.

Former presidents of the assembly have been called to an important meeting Thursday at 1000 with the assembly's board of directors. The meeting called by Arias will be held at the assembly president's office at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace. All former presidents of the assembly, who have been formally summoned by telegram, are expected to arrive at the meeting punctually.

BELIZE

PRICE SAYS GUATEMALA MISINTERPRETS CONCESSIONS

PA062030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1619 GMT 5 Aug 81

[By Felix Pacho]

[Text] Panama City, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Belizean Prime Minister George Price today told ACAN-EFE that the objections that Guatemala has to the independence of Belize stem from an inadequate interpretation concerning the concessions the Belizean Government made to the neighboring country.

The Belizean ruler attended the funeral of General Torrijos here yesterday. Torrijos was his personal friend.

The bases of understanding for the independence of Belize that Price signed in London in March with British and Guatemalan representatives established certain "use and enjoyments" by Guatemala in Belizean territory. (?Later) Guatemala, citing these bases, withdrew from the commission of three countries which was studying them and announced that it would not recognize Belize's independence, which Great Britain and Price set for 21 September in line with UN resolutions which established the end of this year as the deadline for consolidation of the new Central American state.

Price told ACAN-EFE that Belize is effectively granting the use and enjoyment of the Ranguana and Zapotillo Cays in the Caribbean "as long as we continue owning them. But Guatemala understood that it was receiving ownership of these cays or that it could use them even for military purposes."

Regarding two roads that Guatemala could freely transit in Belizean territory, Price said that the Guatemalans could travel on these roads but that Belize would maintain immigration control and vigilance over them so that they would not be used by military vehicles.

"We have never thought of granting the Guatemalans free ports in our territory, as they apparently understood," Price added. The prime minister said that there will be free zones in his country not for the exclusive use of Guatemala but for any country.

Regarding the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons, Price noted that this can be carried out in joint operations as long as Belize continues to be the absolute owner of the continental or maritime shelves where the explorations are carried out.

"There are simply three nonnegotiable principles with Guatemala or anybody, they are the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize," Price stressed.

The prime minister said that he does not think the Guatemalans will invade Belize, "because they say that they are our brothers" and Belize is extending "a hand of friendship and peace to Guatemala." He added that British troops will remain in Belize "as long as necessary to guarantee independence."

He also said that the Belizean opposition tried to overthrow him through "elections disguised as a referendum," but now the opposition is working with the government in the "creation of symbols" such as the future flag, the country's flower, etc. "The opposition agrees with independence but wanted to delay it for a while to see it if could reach power and claim that victory," Price concluded.

COSTA RICA

REGISTRATION FOR 7 FEBRUARY ELECTIONS BEGIN

PA070044 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The political campaign began yesterday. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is urging all Costa Ricans to vote during the coming elections and the magistrates have reasserted their confidence in the Costa Rican electoral system.

Based on the country's laws and political constitution, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal yesterday afternoon officially called on all Costa Ricans to participate in the 7 February elections. A decree to this effect was issued and signed in a special session which had the participation of the magistrates of this organization and representatives of the registered political parties.

Today is the deadline for political parties to register at the civil office. As of yesterday, all registered political parties can begin to present their candidates and they have until 22 October to complete this. The last day to request cedulas is 6 October, and 6 February is the deadline for presenting requests to ammend lists of voters.

As of yesterday, when elections were officially called, there were 22 political parties registered on the national level. There are also 66 parties registered at the provincial and cantonal level. The civil registry is also registering 10 political parties whose resolutions will be issued in a few days.

CARAZO EXPRESSES SUPPORT OF PANAMA'S ROYO

PA061800 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Carazo met in Panama with prominent politicians. Yesterday, during his short stay, President Rodrigo Carazo met with the former presidents of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez; Colombia, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; and Spain, Adolfo Suarez.

President Carazo said that they discussed the significance of Omar Torrijos' death to Panama and the situation prevailing in the countries of the Central American region. He stated that the discussions included political and economic aspects as well as how fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and the increase in the prices of import products affect the developing countries of the world.

I have great faith in Royo. When President Rodrigo Carazo was asked if he believes that the death of Gen Omar Torrijos might change the political situation of Panama, he said: I don't [as heard] have great faith in President Royo. I believe he is a man of strong political personality with a vast knowledge of the Panamanian situation and with large popular support. President Carazo added that this popular support, especially, will help Royo overcome a situation which all countries are going through, and explained that there exists an interesting situation in Panama: There is a feeling of solidarity which makes one understand that all the problems originating from abroad have to be overcome with a spirit of domestic work.

FRG'S GENSCHER EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR STABILITY

PA061345 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] An offer of greater aid to Costa Rica in various programs was made by FRG Vice Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He also voiced his government's great interest in closer cooperation with the EEC and expressed his satisfaction with the accrediting of an EEC representative in Caracas.

He also shared the opinion that the improvement of social and economic conditions is a prerequisite for political stabilization. For this, cooperation among the states of the area is necessary.

Vice Chancellor Genscher voiced concern over the weakening of the Central American Common Market, pointing to the need to strengthen it as an effective way to oppose the progress of destabilization.

Genscher also expressed concern over the persistence of regional conflicts and the continued use of violence throughout the Central American and Caribbean region.

The German Government [as heard] indicated his interest in a policy for developing the region and his willingness to discuss it with other active members of the EEC.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONGRESS TO OPEN 12 AUGUST

PA051635 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] An international congress will be held here to discuss economic problems. Mexico, all the Central American countries, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela have already confirmed their attendance.

The congress, which is to be held in our capital and is sponsored by the Latin American Confederation of Cooperatives, is called "Variables of Inflation and Their Effects on the Economic Systems of the Area Countries and Conversion Mechanisms in the Economic Enterprise." Our country has been chosen as seat of this important event in view of Costa Rica's current economic problems.

Every day three papers will be read by the most distinguished economic authorities and a number of other special guests. President Rodrigo Carazo will open the congress with a speech at 0830 on 12 August.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON FRANCE'S CHEYSSON, ELECTIONS

PA070007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Aug (AFP)--Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, said here today that "if French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson came to El Salvador, I would be willing to receive him and to hear what he has to say."

"I believe that every country has the right to exercise its good offices in the search for solutions of the problems of the other peoples of the world," said Duarte when asked to give his opinion on the French diplomat's visit to Central America.

Cheysson does not plan to visit El Salvador since his official itinerary includes only Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras, according to what he himself has said, and his mission is "to demonstrate France's interest in the Third World countries."

Duarte said that if France has a real interest in the Salvadoran problem "I am sincerely grateful and would listen to and study any proposals Cheysson would make." He added that among all the alternatives submitted so far, it has been considered that the most appropriate path is "to give the people their natural right to make their own decisions, which is the most logical and sensible solution."

The president said that whenever any foreign official has offered his good offices for the Salvadoran Government to accept certain situations, they have also been asked to make similar suggestions to the opposition to find ways to make them desist from their determination to obtain power through violence. "Let each one of those officials use their influence to persuade and to convince those people that violence leads to nothing good and to make them aware of the suitability of accepting the electoral process as the only viable solution in which they could participate and have their participation respected," said Duarte.

"That really would represent a positive step taken by the emissaries of other governments," said the president, "and it would not just be insisting that the junta accept negotiations, because the negotiations would also include the government, the groups with power and influences, the army, and others."

Duarte reaffirmed that "what is most important is not to negotiate for power, but to establish ways in which power can be achieved in a legitimate way; that is, through an election process in which the people choose their rulers by voting."

If the French Government has some ideas which can make the people's participation more logical and feasible, they are welcome and we would listen to their proposals with great interest, he said. If the solutions are adequate, we would, without fear, take their opinions into consideration and afterwards we would also make our own decisions, said Duarte.

Referring to the dialogue with the opposition to reach a final solution, the chief of state insisted that "this is a problem of the Salvadoran people, which must be solved by the Salvadoran people and in El Salvador.

"If there are any opposition forces which wish to talk with us about the electoral process," said Duarte, "we will be pleased to listen to them and [words indistinct]. Let them ask for an audience; I am prepared to grant it," emphasized the president. However, he insisted that the audience be held "not to talk about negotiating for power, but to reach a better understanding to permit the electoral process to develop in the best way so that everyone will be confident that its results will be irreversible."

GUTIERREZ ADDRESS AT LAND DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY

PA060121 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Speech by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador and commander in chief of the armed forces, on the occasion of the distribution of additional property titles to peasants benefitting from Decree 207, at Hacienda Melara, Buenavista Canton, La Libertad Department, on 3 August--recorded]

[Text] (?On 15 October) the armed forces tried to define the national goals that we Salvadorans had to achieve together. One of those goals was the redistribution of income. The idea at that point was to implement a process of agrarian reform that would regulate land ownership.

On 5 March 1980, the basic Agrarian Reform Law was promulgated. Thus began the agrarian reform process that the revolutionary government has had to implement. At the time we didn't have the resources, the organization, or the infrastructure needed to further a process of this magnitude. Initially, we expropriated 373 agricultural properties, and the gigantic task of furthering this process began for the government at that point. We had to confront problems concerned with organization, promotion, technical and financial aid, increasing conscientiousness among the people, the planning of production, marketing, supervision and control. Implementing this in a single agricultural exploitation program is a huge task.

The national government thus had to confront this situation and to implement this process in about 300 properties. All members of the government knew one thing: that in this manner we were making way, making room for 50,000 peasant families to benefit from this agrarian reform process. We had no resources, we did not have the inputs needed to begin sowing and, as I said earlier, we had no organization either. The process began in a somewhat disorganized manner. One by one, all the properties were gradually taken over. Then we found out that the cooperatives could not obtain credit and we had to grant legal status to each of the peasant cooperatives. We had to seek financing; we had to get all the inputs needed to start the 1980-81 planting season. We kept going, however, with faith in the capacity of each of you, the capacity to work that characterizes all Salvadorans.

(?For) this property, which has 338 associates, the government paid 121,512.83 colones in cash, 364,000 colones in preferential bonds payable in 5 years, and 2,431,500 colones in (?series a) bonds of the agrarian reform. This adds up to a total of 2,917,612,83 colones.

Last year, on this same property, 554 manzanas of cotton were planted, 373 manzanas of both corn and millet, and 51 manzanas of rice. This year, we see with satisfaction that the peasant cooperative here has set for itself the goal of sowing 840 manzanas of cotton, 123 manzanas of corn and 57 manzanas of rice.

Last year, thanks to the government's efforts, 1,608,824 colones were granted for financing. This year, this cooperative received 2,296,100 colones for the 1981-82 harvest. Gentlemen, this represents a big effort by the government to develop this country's productive capacity. This is how it has been in each case within the reformed agricultural sector. I would like to announce that this year the state has provided the same amount of financing as it gave last year. However, the cultivated area in the entire reformed sector is much bigger. This means that thanks to your cooperation, we are solving the problem of improving productivity.

Voices can be heard daily trying to say that the agrarian reform process has failed. However, to give you an idea of how the process went last year during the 1980-81 harvest, 27 percent of the reformed sector has defaulted on its bank debts, while among private producers the figure reaches 72 percent. Of this 27 percent, some are cooperatives, which like the one in this hacienda, are still indebted to the banks; some of this was due to disorganization with which the agrarian reform began. We expect that everything will be better this year. And those voices raised to criticize the agrarian reform process, which are even courageous enough to say it should be abrogated, will have no power, they will not be right, because in addition to the will of each one of you, there is also the will of each member of the armed forces, which wants to maintain this process.

The armed forces have had to cut down on their direct contacts with you in order to attend to other more pressing matters. We are bathing all of the country's fields with our blood in order to defend this process which benefits you. Nothing and nobody will make us back away from our endeavor.

There is one thing, however, that can affect all of us enormously, which you should take very much into consideration. If you do not organize or if you do not make the land produce, those currently criticizing the agrarian reform will be right. If you allow corrupt practices in the cooperative, you will foil the agrarian reform process and all the blood shed by the armed forces will be to no avail. The major responsibility of furthering this process, therefore, lies with you.

The presence of the members of the armed forces high command at this event seeks to confirm that we are with you, that we support you and remain vigilant so this process can be implemented in the best possible manner. We cannot be with you every day, but we are carefully watching each thing and each activity taking place in this country in order to demand improvement of the situation the minute it becomes necessary, to demand that the process be conducted in a clean way, that the process be developed in a progressive way and that the standard of living of our entire people and of all peasants is gradually improved.

Although we realize that the agrarian reform is but one instrument and that there are other instruments we must use, we are also aware of the fact that not all of this country's peasants will benefit. The agrarian reform, however, will make it possible to strengthen other sectors. We want to strengthen the industrial and service sectors. With your work, you will help us do this. By improving production here, you will often help us develop other areas.

I would like to urge you to continue working in order to pull this country through, bring it out of its misery and underdevelopment, bring it out of its ignorance and its lack of health and progress. We, the members of the armed forces, will be behind you, supporting you, and we will be there as often as necessary in order to bring you not only progress but also security. In the name of the revolutionary junta of the government, I wish you good luck. Thank you very much. [applause]

HINTON 'INCREASINGLY MEDDLES' IN AFFAIRS

PA062251 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Salvadorans have looked on in shock as the U.S. ambassador increasingly meddles in our affairs. [Words indistinct] different sectors of the country, how he accuses [word indistinct] and slanders our fighting people.

At the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in San Salvador, Deane Hinton shamelessly dared to demonstrate the degree of Yankee intervention in our domestic affairs. Hinton has become an omnipresent power. In breaking with the traditional respect that diplomats have toward the internal organizations of each country, Hinton gives advice to business sectors, stressing such things as the need to maintain unity with the Christian Democrats to face what the Yankee ambassador called the common enemy, that is, the people's insurrection.

The power that the Yankee ambassador has in the war against our people has reached such an extent that he dared to give the figures of enemy casualties, saying that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front had inflicted 1,300 casualties on the enemy in these past few months of fighting. These are war figures which hadn't even been mentioned by Duarte or Garcia, but evidently with these statements, Hinton is not only covering up [as heard] the true power he has within the high military command in the junta that is misgoverning El Salvador but is covering up [as heard] another objective: He is pointing out that the army of the dictatorship has been largely destroyed by the people's forces in these combats.

In revealing these figures, which are more or less correct, the Yankee ambassador is using them to justify a military intervention on the pretext that the national army has collapsed.

Deane Hinton is swimming in deep waters. It seems that the shipwreck in Vietnam was not enough for the warmongers.

In El Salvador, the do-it-all, the [word indistinct] workers, the inventors of everything, the clever builders of [words indistinct], the ingenious, the heroic and invincible descendants of [words indistinct] will not be easy targets of a warmongering intervention. Each stone will be an ambush, each road will be a defeat for the invaders, each house a people's garrison against the Yankee invader.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA MOVEMENTS, CLASHES

Radical Right Group on Goals

PA040014 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 31 Jul 81, p 36

[Text] San Miguel, 31 Jul--The clandestine Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez group last night claimed credit for the death of Lizandro Ernesto Garcia Araya, a well-known local lawyer. We reported on his murder yesterday. Garcia Araya was shot when he arrived in his pickup truck at his home on 16 East Street with his wife Leticia Vigil.

The group telephoned our correspondent who was at Radio Chaparrastique at the time and said "The Gen Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez group is already here in the eastern area to carry out the following:

1. "To execute all those who cooperate with the guerrillas;

2. "To kill the main guerrilla leaders;

3. "To eliminate the social dregs, thieves, muggers, marijuana peddlers and smokers;

4. "We already accomplished our first act: We eliminated Lizandro Araya because he was an active member of the national revolutionary movement."

The person who called said that he had read the group's "first bulletin" and that they will be reporting future actions as warranted. Then he hung up.

PDC Leader's Family Killed

PA041845 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] We break through the fascist gag to report that a military escort has assassinated the family of a Christian Democratic leader in Morazan.

Residents of Sociedad, Morazan Department, have reported that the whole family of (Maximiliano Argueta) was assassinated. He was a farmer who for many years ran the Christian Democratic Party, under the leadership of Jose Napoleon Duarte, during the 1972-77 electoral struggles. The family of the Christian Democratic leader was assassinated by a military escort headed by the commander of Sociedad, Sgt (Fernando Gutierrez Cardona).

The residents of that town said that on the night of 25 July there was shooting at (Argueta's) home. (Argueta) had gone to Gotera that afternoon. Residents say that after 2100 [words indistinct] on 26 July (Argueta) appeared at the Supreme Court accompanied by several relatives, demanding in writing an investigation of the multiple assassination of his family in which (Amanda Pereira de Argueta), (Francisco Jose Luis Romero), (Federico), (Indalecio) and (Luz Amanda), 5, were killed.

As will be recalled, several mayors and Christian Democratic leaders who have fallen out of grace with the high command of their party have been assassinated by paramilitary gangs or by security guards of the military-Christian Democratic junta. This is the policy of terror imposed by Duarte in an attempt to keep the few remaining members of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party from deserting en masse.

On Newsmen's Day, when our people are paying tribute to newsmen who have died, Radio Venceremos breaks the despicable silence on this incident.

La Union Powerline Sabotaged

PA052243 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The powerline along the highway that goes from Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department, to San Miguel, was sabotaged at 0330 on 31 July. There was a 15-minute shootout with an undisclosed number of enemies that were nearby. Our forces withdrew without any problem and in an orderly manner. This operation was led by Companero Perdomo.

U.S. Military Accused of Massacre

PA061825 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] San Jose--The bodies of 130 peasants have been found in El Chaparral, on the foothills of Guazapa Volcano, 40 km north of San Salvador. Judicial authorities said the group was composed of women, children and elderly people. The sight of the bodies heaped at the bottom of a ravine at the spot known as El Chaparral was macabre, Central American stations reported.

SALPRES reported that, after failing in a military offensive, the regime spent its fury on the civilian population and at least 40 of the peasants died from the effects of poison gas spread by the Salvadoran Air Force. Many of the bodies are mutilated and have bullet holes in the head.

Meanwhile, the Farabundo Marti Natioanl Liberation Front has blamed the United States for the massacre of 130 people, stressing that the chemical agents and lethal gases used in indiscriminate bombings of the civilian population are supplied by the Pentagon.

Venceremos on Civilian Deaths

PA062015 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos, official voice of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, has just received a war bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front on the northern slope of Guazapa Hill:

War bulletin of the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front, northern area of Guazapa Hill:

We reveal to the peoples of the world that the troops of the puppet Christian-Democratic regime have launched an offensive against the civilian population in the area and the guerrilla camps in Guazapa, involving heavy bombing and shelling as well as the use of tanks and large infantry contingents. Today, the FMLN forces have retaken positions in (Palo Grande), El Roble and in the foothills of Guazapa Hill. Meanwhile, other forces are reoccupying their positions.

The incredible crime committed by the reactionary army against the civilian population is giving rise to enormous indignation in the area. The bodies of 98 women, children and elderly people, brutally massacred by the troops and national guardsmen, were found today heaped in a ravine on the hill. This is clear evidence of the genocide and mass extermination of the civilian population.

The bodies of 40 women, children and old people were found at the same time in the area of Chaparral, in the foothills of Guazapa Hill. Before withdrawing, the troops of the genocidal army committed these major acts of genocide because of their inability to destroy the revolutionary forces, which have reiterated their willingness to fight and finally defeat the criminal enemy, which acts on orders from its advisers and the Yankee government.

A few days earlier, the same troops had spread poison gas in the area, accompanied by the stench of rotten matter. People's tongues went numb and they began suffering from vomiting, diarrhea, pains and fever. The criminal chemical and bacteriological war methods of the criminals at the Pentagon are being used against a dignified people who are struggling for liberation.

The masses in the region are indignant and are paying posthumous tribute to the genocide victims. They have pledged to continue fighting until victory is achieved. Revolution or death, we will win!

Bulletin From Guazapa Hill

PA070200 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[War bulletin issued by the Modesto Ramirez Central Front in the Guazapa Hill area--read by announcer]

[Text] This war bulletin includes the actions carried out by our people and army in the defense of the territory under their control from Monday, 28 July [date as heard] to 2 August 1981.

As we have already reported, the enemy has launched an offensive of annihiliation against our people and army on Guazapa Hill. The enemy started this offensive on 28 July with the attack of the genocidal units in our lowland areas and as the first phase of the plan that was not completed because of our army's heroic resistance.

On Monday, 27 July, the enemy started the second phase of his criminal plan by stationing troops of the 4th Brigade and the cavalry regiment at the San Francisco Sugar Mill. The enemy brought the forces of the Atlacatl Battalion which climbed from San Jose Guayabal to El Roblar. Special troops were also sent to El Roblar by helicopter. Meanwhile, the enemy placed 2d Infantry Brigade troops in Suchitoto. In this way, the enemy had the best units of their army to carry out their plans because most of these forces were specialized and trained directly by the officers of U.S. imperialism.

Meanwhile, fighting continued in the lowland areas and at two high points on the hills, El Tranco and Cerro Chimo. Fighting of moderate intensity broke out on these two hills, resulting in many casualties for the enemy. El Sarten has been seized and our forces remain in the lowland zone of El Sarten.

Intense combat occurred on Los Ganchos Hill on the way down to El Zapote. Five casualties were inflicted on the enemy while one of our guerrillas was wounded.

The battles continued on Tuesday, 28 July, throughout the lowland areas. In trying to clear the road that goes from Aguilares to Suchitoto of all the barricades and ditches that we made, the enemy used a bulldozer that was destroyed by an antitank mine that had been placed by a squad of explosive experts the previous night.

The enemy shelled El Sarten area with mortars for 30 minutes. The battles began at 1930 and lasted throughout the day. The enemy sustained six casualties in these battles. Our forces damaged the helicopter that tried to evacuate the wounded. Our companeros had to withdraw to Los Gramales. The enemy attacked El Zapote from Los Ganchos Hill and the lowland area, resulting in a fierce battle that concluded with three dead and five wounded for the enemy.

On Wednesday, 29 July, the battles to seize El Zapote continued. These battles started early in the morning and ended at 1830. Our forces and people had to withdraw. We killed one and wounded one of the enemy soldiers. At 0545 fighting started in Los Gramales where, after 3 and 1/2 hours of struggle and constant mortar shelling by the enemy, we inflicted many casualties on the enemy and our forces reported one killed and four wounded. But the enemy was unable to force us out of our positions.

In the battle for the occupation of Pena Colorada Hill, the enemy was able to dislodge us from our positions, killing two and wounding three of our forces.

We ambushed the enemy, killing two and wounding three on the road from Suchitoto to Aguilares. In this ambush we also destroyed the truck they were riding in.

An enemy unit tried to seize La Tresa but our combatants halted their advance. Another unit that penetrated up to the Valle Verde Farm was attacked by our forces, forcing it to stop their advance.

The operational situation of our forces in the offensive was very delicate up to that point, because the enemy had been able to control a large extension of the territory, but our forces were intact and with high morale. The enemy, however, began to show signs of exhaustion and low morale because of the many casualties they were sustaining.

Thursday, 30 July: On this day army forces tried to enter the lowland areas in Plantanares and (Chanerancho) by using a tank, an armored vehicle and a bulldozer to destroy the barricades. A squad headed by Companero Amilcar carried out a heroic action by opening up rifle fire, just 60 meters from the tank on flat terrain, on the driver of the bulldozer. At the same time, RPG-2 fire opened up on the tank, destroying it and damaging the armored vehicle. Our forces withdrew immediately under heavy enemy fire. The enemy, disconcerted, had to tow the tank back to Suchitoto. They sustained five casualties in the armored car, plus four more casualties.

At 0530, the enemy advanced [words indistinct] and Los Gramales taking positions at the local plaza. The battles ended at 1500 after inflicting five enemy casualties. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reported the death of Companeros Roberto and Ronnie.

At 1800, special FMLN squads attacked an enemy camp, killing and wounding many. It must be noted that this camp which our forces attacked belonged to the Atlacatl Battalion.

Fierce fighting occurred in Los Girones. We inflicted three casualties on the enemy and damaged the helicopter that was trying to evacuate them.

Friday, 31 July, our companeros were determined to carry out the decisive clashes with the genocidal forces. At 0700, the Atlacatl Battalion attacked, fighting house by house in Palo Grande. We were forced to withdraw but a reinforcement squad arrived and we started a counterattack, forcing the enemy to withdraw to the place where they had their camp the previous night.

Our forces on this flank were headed by Companero Oscar. The special troops that attacked on the left flank were stopped by the forces headed by Companeros Everardo and (Calva) and forced to flee in disarray disregarding the officers' orders to halt.

This moment, noon, was used by our special forces led by Commander Mauricio Carcamo and Jose Martinez to carry out a counterattack by infiltrating themselves in the territory where the enemy had retreated. This was such a crushing attack that the enemy forces had to flee in disarray toward the road that goes from Suchitoto to San Martin, abandoning all the territory that they had seized from us on previous days.

The enemy sustained many casualties on this day. We recovered the following war materiel: 10 M-79 grenades, 1 G-3 grenade, 2 90-millimeter bullets for recoiless rifles, 1 cartridge belt of 125 cartridges for submachineguns, 356 cartridges for G-3 rifles, 90 rations of canned food and 56 cartridges for M-16's.

The commander of the operation, who was frustrated that his advance of the previous days had been ruined, called for air support. The planes dropped 500-lb bombs on the population in Palo Grande and Platanares, including Ilano el Rancho and El Chorizo, but there were no casualties inflicted on our forces. This commander ordered the units that had advanced to [name indistinct] to retreat to Suchitoto in the vain hope that they could get there in time to help the Atlacatl Battalion. In the retreat, this unit detected a group of our people who had sought refuge in Zacamil farm and massacred our children and women. Approximately 80 persons were killed. The enemy did not kill any more because of the heroic defense of our armed companeros who covered the retreat of most of the 600 people who had gathered there and because the enemy troops were in a hurry to reinforce the Atlacatl troops which were being defeated by our army.

On 1 August, the genocidal forces remained stationed in Suchitoto. Only the section which operated in the Valle Verde Farm had not withdrawn and attacked our army positions in Las Delicias. A 3-hour battle occurred forcing the enemy forces to withdraw with three casualties.

On 2 August, the enemy withdrew to San Salvador at 0900. A six-member squad headed by Companero Jaime took up positions on Calle Nueva and Companero Alberto fired the RPG-2 and destroyed the last of 15 trucks. We fired at the enemy, annihilating many soldiers. Our squad withdrew without any problems.

We will now listen to an excerpt of the communication that we established with our companeros in Guazapa who are reporting on the war materiel recovered during the unsuccessful attempt at taking over FMLN positions on Guazapa Hill.

[Begin relay] We have recovered 1 G-3 rifle, 2 handguns, 756 7.62 projectiles, 5 cartridges for G-3, 2 [word indistinct] grenades, 10 M-79 grenades, 2 90-milimeter bullets for recoiless rifles, 1 cartridge belt of 125 cartridges for submachineguns, 56 cartridges [words indistinct], 4 helmets, 100 knapsacks, 3 pairs of boots, 2 belts, 90 rations of canned food, [words indistinct] 2 helicopters damaged, 1 tank destroyed, 1 armored vehicle damaged, 3 trucks damaged, 1 bulldozer destroyed, 1 bridge sabotaged, 3 high tension towers destroyed and 1 secondary transformer destroyed [words indistinct].

[Announcer] Positive, brother, go on.

[Speaker over relay] It was a small ambush between km 36 and 38 on the road from San Martin to Suchitoto. A squad led by Companero Amadeo detonated an antitank mine under a pickup carrying enemy troops. This resulted in approximately 10 casualties and the truck was damaged.

[Announcer] However, we can say that the FMLN forces on Guazapa Hill have defeated the attacks of the Atlacatl Battalion.

[Speaker over relay] [Words indistinct] on 31 July at 1200 they were completely halted in their advance near Palo (Grande) and through [words indistinct] actions were forced to flee in disarray leaving food, ammunition, a body they were burying and arrived at [name indistinct]. Over.

[Announcer] We copy you loud and clear. Please receive a revolutionary greeting for the victory of the companeros in Guazapa.

[Speaker over relay] The FMLN reports 92 casualties, including the dead and wounded of which 80 more or less are civilians massacred by the enemy about whom we will give more details in the next war bulletin.

Issued on Guazapa Hill at 1000 on 4 August 1981. Information section of the FMLN in the Guazapa sector. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

Report on 26, 27 Jul Clashes

PA070036 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The following is an important war bulletin that has been sent to us by our companeros of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front: [begin relay] War bulletin of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front:

On Sunday, 26 July, two squads of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] harassed the enemy which was camped in Colima, at San Vicente Volcano, inflicting two confirmed casualties on the enemy. The FMLN suffered no casualties.

On Monday, 27 July, at 0600, two FMLN squads ambushed the enemy [words indistinct] in uniform and (?two) civilians. Approximately 10 casualties were inflicted on the enemy. We suffered none. In addition, our fighters destroyed an electric tower.

United to struggle until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. If Vietnam won...[end relay] [announcer finishes sentence] El Salvador will win.

We thank the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front for this report which, once more, shows the progress being made by our people in arms against 50 years of oppression.

Front Reports 31 July Clash

PA062317 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] We are now receiving a war bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. Go ahead, Southeastern Front:

[Begin relay] War bulletin from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front: On 31 July, a squad of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front made up of five combatants was involved in patrol operations when it was ambushed by henchmen of the genocidal army. The clash occurred about 1 km from the San Agustin Farm in Usulutan Department and it lasted 15 minutes. We killed one and wounded several in the enemy forces. Our fighters withdrew without casualties.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win. If Vietnam won, El Salvador will win! [signed] Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front.

GUATEMALA

EXTREMISTS ATTACK VILLAGE IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA060333 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Amotenango, a village in Chimaltenango Department, was attacked by some 50 extremists who clashed with the police and damaged several public buildings, the police station, the municipal building, the post office and the telegraph office, where the extremists killed telegraph operator Gregorio Reyes Santos, 68.

The police reported that the extremists were repelled without any casualties and that the only victim was the telegraph operator. Property damage has yet to be estimated.

GUERRILLA CAMP DISMANTLED ON TECUMABURRO HILL

PA060330 Guatemala Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The government's security forces dismantled another guerrilla camp today in La Paz, at km 86 of the Taxcisco Highway. The camp was located on the slopes of Tecuamburro Hill. The authorities found three arms caches in the camp. The security forces and guerrillas clased for more than 1 hour. Some guerrillas were wounded, but they managed to escape with their comrades. This is the 17th guerrilla camp dismantled by the security forces in recent cleanup operations. So far, this operation was the most difficult because of the terrain and because the troops had to cross a river, the authorities reported.

CATHOLIC PRIESTS LEAVE EL QUICHE DEPARTMENT

PA060407 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Catholic priests left El Quiche Department last week. Our correspondents report that most Catholic priests serving in El Quiche Department left following the death of a Canadian on 25 July in Zone 14 during an armed clash with security forces, Carlos Toledo Vielmann, an official government spokesman, reported last Monday.

Reports from our correspondents indicate the priests who have left the country have sustained considerable material losses. In the Nuestra Senora del Rosario School alone they lost over 250,000 quetzals in equipment and construction materials.

HONDURAS

CHEYSSON HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON DEPARTURE

PA061650 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Recorded remarks are in French with simultaneous translation]

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who visited Tegucigalpa, met at the Foreign Ministry Building with economic experts and with his Honduran counterpart to discuss Honduran economic matters, according to reports. Afterwards, he held a news conference. He opened the news conference with a statement explaining the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] This is the first visit by a French foreign minister to this region. Of course, this visit had to end in Honduras, because Honduras has a responsibility and a very important role to play in the Central American region.

Why have we come to Central America? Because the French people are interested in Central America. There is sympathy for some Central American countries because of the suffering they are enduring. There is understanding of the desire of the people in the region to manifest their own personality and their own culture, which are different in every country. These are new situations and I had to come to say this.

The reason for my visit is that we are afraid. This is a big word, but we are afraid that some people may try to place the difficulties in Central America within the framework of the East-West conflict, and we think this would be an historic error.

Honduras is a country that has maintained relations with the EEC, that is, with us--since I am talking about the European countries--for some time now. There are relations involving humanitarian aid and support for economic projects. We, the French people, also have some small projects together with Honduras. We believe that all this can develop and can be coordinated with the work of some friends. This is the extent of our relations with Honduras. As you can see, they are very limited.

Honduras has already initiated a democratic process that will culminate with the 29 November elections. Thanks to this democratic process, Honduras will be (?able) to bravely deal with a large number of social problems. This represents for us, foreigners, a model. Besides, we are convinced that the difficulties in Central America result from great injustices and from the lack of democracy in some countries of the region. Therefore, we see the evolution taking place in this country, an evolution that has been taken on with much courage, as a source of encouragement and we, on behalf of the French Government and people, want to pay homage to this.

Many Central American situations will depend on Honduras. In Europe we are very much moved by the sufferings and by the civil war going on in El Salvador. However, we know that El salvador can solve its own problems through a dialogue between the political forces in that country. That is, the Salvadoran people themselves must deal with this problem. And this partially depends on the bravery of Honduras, which already has done much by welcoming many refugees and by avoiding meddling and interfering so that the Salvadorans can decide themselves on the solutions for their problems. This has been possible thanks to Honduras' attitude.

We also admire your willingness to qualify the difficulties that your neighbors may have. In this regard I will say that this morning I read in a newspaper some statements made by the Honduran foreign minister, who is right here. There it is stated that every time there is a border conflict with Nicaragua, efforts are made to solve it through dialogue. We know how important it is for Central America to try to find the means to achieve peace, to avoid conflicts and to avoid a war. This is what Honduras does systematically. We greatly admire the bravery of the Honduran people.

We, in France, in Europe, and in other countries of the world, must make available additional means for the development of the Central American countries that accept the democratic process and try to secure peace and to solve differences with neighboring countries. This will certainly be my recommendation to my government on my return to France. This will also be our recommendation to our European neighbors. [end recording]

When the French foreign minister was asked about the specific results of his talks with the Honduran foreign minister and with the president regarding French aid for Honduran economic projects, he said:

[Begin recording] My visit to Central America was not for the purpose of making specific decisions. The purpose of my visit to Central America was to manifest our sympathy, to listen and to determine what policies we should recommend. In the talks we have held, nevertheless, we have discussed specific matters. There are fields of action where the EEC and France have already made contributions. I am referring, specifically, to humanitarian and food aid. Regarding humanitarian aid, there has been aid for refugees in association with the UN high commissioner.

I had the pleasure of informing the Honduran foreign minister that beginning next year, France will double the aid it gives to the UN high commissioner as part of its food aid.

I was able to tell the minister that fortunately we have been able to solve a delicate problem: the payment of transport expenses involved in the shipment of cereals delivered by France. Before, the Honduran Government paid for transport costs. As of now, the cereals sent by France will arrive in Honduran ports with transport costs already covered by France.

Regarding economic aid, there is an EEC program that involved approximately $30 million dedicated mostly to the rural sector. This program, of course, is already underway and will be continued. As far as France goes, there is already a contract under discussion. This contract is to supply powerplants. It involved the financing of these plants with approximately $30 million.

This morning, the finance, or the Economy and Commerce Ministry, presented to us a project on Castilla port and other projects that form part of a list given to use by the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

We will, of course, study these projects. In addition to this, there will be cultural cooperation between France and Honduras. The French [word indistinct] and other cultural projects will of course continue. This, of course, is not the main reason for my visit. The political aspect is. [end recording]

In answer to a question on the meeting he held a few hours earlier with the leaders of political parties, Cheysson stated:

[Begin recording] The purpose of this meeting was to gain more information about the situation. I want to note that in that meeting, the democratization of Honduras was made evident to me. [end recording]

This was the interesting news conference that the French foreign minister held a few minutes before leaving for Mexico, where he will meet with government authorities.

PRESIDENT OPENS REGIONAL ECONOMISTS' CONGRESS

PA070054 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Fourth Congress of Central American and Panamanian Economists was held in Tegucigalpa with the attendance of high-ranking Central American officials. This congress is held every 2 years in some country in the region. One of its most important goals is to find solutions to the people's problems and to improve the ties of friendship. Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the republic, welcomed all the participants. Further on he added:

[Begin recording] The economist has become an important figure because of the intrinsic importance of his profession and his invaluable cooperation in the drafting of the administrative plans of governments. However, his role goes beyond this. Sometimes his activities have an international effect. We are indebted to distinguished American and other economists for the creation and operation of multilateral institutions which have so efficiently and unselfishly helped us in the urgent task of improving the standard of living of vast Latin American sectors.

The Central American nations today face economic problems of such complexity that none of them by themselves is able to solve them with its own resources. We must therefore have far-reaching connections at the regional, hemisperic and world levels. Therefore, one of the fundamental goals of this congress will be to find the most feasible joint solutions that will best serve our nation's interests. With the full confidence placed by the Honduran Government in the deliberations of this congress, and as constitutional president of the republic, I most cordially greet the participating delegations and special guests, officially declare these sessions open and hope that they will produce fruitful guidelines and positive initiatives for the economies of our friendly and sister countries. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO OAS DENOUNCES KIRKPATRICK REMARKS

PA061440 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan ambassador to the OAS has denounced the irresponsible statements made by Miss Kirkpatrick, a bitter enemy of the free people of Sandino.

The statements made by the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, against the Nicaraguan Government are part of the general plot of aggressions by U.S. imperialism, together with the food blackmail and suspension of financial aid to Nicaragua.

This statement by Ambassador to the OAS Casimiro Sotelo was made in rejecting the attacks by the Kirkpatrick woman against the revolution in her speech yesterday at the Security and National Defense School of Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Kirkpatrick woman said that Nicaragua supposedly has an army of 50,000 men and that the Soviet armaments it constantly receives from Cuba makes it the most powerful nation in Central America.

The Kirkpatrick woman also accused Nicaragua of increasing the infiltration of Nicaraguan guerrillas into El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Regarding this subject, the Nicaraguan diplomat accused the U.S. official of being irresponsible, pointing out that her statement is legitimate slander of the Sandinist army and government, while constituting part of a larger plot against revolutionary governments and processes in Latin America and the world.

Casimiro Sotelo stated that with these maneuvers, the Kirkpatrick woman, like some State Department officials, intends to create a climate and conditions for aggression against the Nicaraguan people by the proimperialist and dictatorial governments of Latin America.

U.S. AMBASSADOR DENIES ENDERS' PRESENCE IN MANAGUA

PA061430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo yesterday denied to Foreign Minister Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman a report made from Managua by the major transnational news agency AFP.

AFP, which is managed by LA PRENSA's printer and reporter Horacio Ruiz, falsely reported in a dispatch datelined Managua that Thomas Enders, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, was here and had surreptitiously met with Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo.

During a visit yesterday to Foreign Minister d'Escoto to introduce Mr (Gamble), the new secretary [secretario] of the U.S. Embassy in Managua, Pezzullo also denied a report that Enders was in this capital.

COMMUNISTS SEE CIA HAND IN TORRIJOS' DEATH

PA061730 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The sudden death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera is a great loss to the continent's democratic and anti-imperialist movement. These are the opening words of a clear and important communique released to Radio Sandino in an exclusive at noon today by the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PCdeN]. The important communique reflects on what it calls the strange death of the canal patriot within the libertarian [as heard] context in which nations are living.

Here is the communique:

[Begin recording in progress] [unidentified speaker]...loss of an anti-imperialist fighter. The sudden death of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera is a great loss for the American Continent's democratic and anti-imperialist movement. Panama loses a leader who, with his patriotism, won the love and respect of all his people.

Torrijos courageously confronted the U.S. Government in open battle to put an end to the colonial enclave in his country. Since then, his name has become linked to Panama's historic struggle regarding the old Canal Zone and the winning of its independence and national sovereignty.

We cannot forget that it was during the administration of Gen Omar Torrijos that Panama broke the diplomatic and commercial blockade which, imposed by the United States, this brother nation had maintained with socialist Cuba.

A friend of our people's national liberation struggle, his death can only cause deep sorrow to the PCdeN and the Nicaraguan people, the peoples and democratic forces of Latin America and the governments and states of the nations of the socialist community with which he developed friendship and cooperation relations.

Nicaragua suffers the sensitive loss of its most sincere friend. Omar always maintained an open position regarding the Somoza dictatorship and offered all his support to the revolutionary struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

The way he died, at a time when imperialism has launched a new offensive against progressive and national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean, can only lead us to suspect that the hands of the Central Intelligence Agency are involved and that it was a brutal assassination that is part of the Ronald Reagan fascist government's vast and murky terrorist and assassination plans, which it has for all of the Central American area and the Caribbean.

But the brother people of Panama will not retreat a single step in the struggles and liberation ideals, and our peoples of the isthmus and the Caribbean cannot be detained in their historical advance toward independence and the contemporary revolution.

[Dated] Managua, Nicaragua, 4 August 1981

[Signed] Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PCdeN [end recording]

U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL TRANSFERS REPORTED

PA062016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. State Department has decided to remove its old cadres from Nicaragua. The U.S. Embassy in Managua last night bade farewell to two of its highest officials and it was assured that there would be new changes in a few days.

The two officials bade farewell officially at the reception given at the U.S. Embassy last night were Thomas (O'Donnel), embassy counselor and second in rank after the ambassador, and Charles (Burnshaw), who was first secretary and in charge of the embassy's political department.

During this same reception, Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo, who is also leaving the country soon, introduced (Robert Kembal), a new embassy official.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

D'Escoto Remarks

PA061405 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Claude Cheysson's visit is a landmark event in the history of Nicaragua's international relations, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said yesterday while bidding farewell to the French foreign minister.

Accompanied by Henry Ruiz, planning minister and commander of the revolution, D'Escoto went to Augusto Cesar Sandino airport last night to say goodby to the French minister. He highlighted Cheysson's personality, describing him as a great defender of the right to self-determination of peoples. Let us listed to D'Escoto's statement about Cheysson:

[Begin recording] The visit by Claude Cheysson, his excellency the French foreign minister, is a landmark event in the history of Nicaragua's international relations. It is not only the first visit by a French foreign minister to Nicaragua, and actually to Central America, but a visit by Claude Cheysson, a man who is internationally recognized as a friend of Third World countries, a great defender of the right to self-detmination of peoples, the foreign minister of Francois Mitterrand, of the French Socialist Party, which won the last elections and represents the new majority in France, Europe and the Third World countries which are struggling for independence and sovereignty. [end recording]

Cheysson Supports Revolution

PA061410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] During his visit to Nicaragua, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson voiced concern over the fact that the meeting of foreign ministers of Central America--which will be quite instrumental in easing tension in the area--has not been held.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said his French counterpart demonstrated interest in the meeting of the Honduran and Nicaraguan defense ministers that was agreed on during the meeting held recently in Nicaragua by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and Honduran President Policarpo Paz.

Cheysson said that France has been watching with concern the activities of the rightist forces in the Central American area, which are bent on preventing presidential elections in Honduras in late 1981.

D'Escoto said Cheysson reitereated to him once more his government's determination to support Nicaragua at this crucial stage in its history and to back its struggle to consolidate and expand the advances of the Sandinist people's revolution. He also expressed France's readiness to defend Nicaragua's right to self-determination. Whether the United States likes it or not.

AL-QADHDHAFI INVITES ORTEGA TO ANNIVERSARY

PA070231 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Jul 81 pp 1, 5

[Message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan chief of state, to Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega]

[Text] Honorable Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist national Liberation Front [FSLN] and coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua

I take advantage of the participation of the people's Libyan Arab delegation in the "2d anniversary of the people's revolution" in your country and the "20th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN" to send through this delegation my personal congratulations to you and your brother commanders of the revolution in this great historic occasion of our peoples' struggle for freedom.

Even though imperialism and Zionism distort the cause of the small peoples of the world, the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua gives more hope and confidence to all the world's revolutionary forces and it encourages them to struggle with strength and to always continue forward to achieve final liberation. The great popular victory in this area of the world drew my attention and that is why I have wanted to increase my knowledge about the leadership of this revolution.

In the past months, I personally met Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan commander of the revolution, when he visited the Jamahiriyah. I now take advantage of this occasion to personally invite you to our country to celebrate with us the 12th anniversary of the great revolution of 1 September which has signified a great achievement of the liberation forces in the world. Your participation in these events will confirm the union between our revolutions and will enable us to meet and to exchange opinions.

In conclusion, I want to tell you that our revolution will always be a great support for your people's revolution and for the struggle of the peoples of the region against foreign powers. In this way we confirm our "freedom."

Your brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the heroic revolution.

LA PRENSA PUBLISHES DECREES ANNOUNCED 19 JUL

PA070335 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Jul 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] The publication, yesterday, in LA GACETA of the decrees announced on 19 July, thus making these decrees into laws, caused much surprise yesterday. The decrees deal with the actual confiscation and possible confiscation penalties against persons staying out of the country for 6 months or more and against those found guilty of carrying out attacks against the security of the state.

The laws were published less than 72 hours after they were announced by Commander Daniel Ortega on 19 July. That is, the laws were approved before any legislative body could discuss them, before appeals against them could be made, and before a review of the laws could be requested.

The fact that the laws have been already published in LA GACETA indicates that any discussion of these decrees or any claim against them is worthless because the law cannot be altered.

Dubious confiscations, such as those against La Perfecta and Prego Soaps, cannot be objected to since the confiscation decree has been published in LA GACETA, and in such cases no appeal is possible because the executive branch disposed of this on the 19th.

The "Capital Depletion" Decree

LA GACETA, an official news organ, in its 22 July edition, which was circulated on 24 July, published Decree No 759 on the confiscation of enterprises. In its preamble, the decree states:

There are enterprise sectors that work against the development of the national economy and the function that property must serve in our country. Those sectors must be revolutionarily penalized.

Thanks to the zeal of the working class, there have been detected capital depletion measures and criminal inefficienty in enterprises that the state must protect to help the country's economy.

Therefore,

In exercise of its authority, decrees:

1. The enterprises listed below are hereby confiscated and become property of the people.

The Justice Ministry will assign these enterprises to the proper property area of the people. These are the enterprises: Santa Monica SA, Inversiones Comerciales SA (INCOSA), Corporacion Plaza Espana SA, Constructora Habitacional SA, Sociedad General de Inversiones Urbano SA, Promotora Terramica SA, Valle Gothel SA, Sociedad General de Turismo SA, Museo y Cultura SA, Amcasa SA, Jaboneria Prego SA, Fabrica de Productos Lacteos "La Perfecta" SA, Industrial Ganadera de Oriente (IGOSA), Matadero San Martin.

The present decree will go into effect the moment it is published by any mass communication means, regardless of its publication in the official gazette.

Decree No 760 on appropriation by the state of abandoned assets was published in the 22 July edition of LA GACETA. This decree has nine articles.

Two of its preamble clauses state the following:

National reconstruction, which can be achieved by promoting production through the rational use of property, is a priority of the revolution.

Some owners have irresponsibly abandoned assets that are necessary for the economic reactivation of the country. Therefore, exercising its authority, decrees:

Articles

Article 1. All the movable and real estate property, titles, securities and stocks of any nature of Nicaraguan owners who have been absent, or who remain absent, from the country for more than 6 months will be considered as abandoned and will become state property.

Article 2. Those persons who demonstrate that they have justifications for their absence and declare in a sworn statement that they have not abandoned their property, will not be considered as absentees who have abandoned their property.

The Justice Ministry will prudently decide on the documents that are presented.

Article 3. The declaration on abandonment will be issued by the Justice Ministry and will be published in LA GACETA. Persons affected by such a declaration can appeal to the Justice Ministry within 15 days.

The Justice Ministry may decide to permit the spouse, or children of the absentee, to remain in possession of the assets if they will use them rationally.

Article 4. A certificate issued by the Justice Ministry will serve as property title for registration purposes whenever such registration is necessary to establish ownership.

Article 5. Tenants or leaseholders of real estate, or depositaries of real estate as well as the legal representatives of persons referred to in Article 1, should appear before the justice minister within 30 days of the publication of this law, with the respective contracts and powers of attorney.

Once this period has passed, contracts or powers of attorney will be null and the tenants, depositaries or representatives may assume responsibility for payment of damages that may have been caused.

Article 7. [no article 6 published] Decree No 282 of 7 February 1980 is expressly cancelled.

Article 8. For the purposes of this law, it will be presumed that the absent persons will continue to be proprietors of the same goods they owned after 19 July 1979, and therefore all negotiations, acts, or contracts carried out regarding these properties will be considered null except for third parties who can prove their good faith to the Justice Ministry.

Article 9. The present decree will go into effect following its publication by any mass media and including its publication in LA GACETA, the official journal.

For the Counterrevolutionaries

Any person violating articles 1 and 2 of the Law on Maintenance of Order and Public Security will be subjected to having his properties confiscated and serving 5 years or more in prison.

Decree 763 already published in LA GACETA under the title "Confiscation of Property for Crimes Against the Maintenance of Order and Public Security," says in its article 1:

"In cases considered in articles 1 and 2 of the Law on Maintenance of Order and Public Security, when the judge sentences the prisoner of prisoners to 5 or more years in prison, according to the articles, the penalties will also include confiscation of their properties."

Article 1 of the Law on Maintenance of Order and Public Security reads as follows:

Article 1. Prison terms from 3 to 10 years will be imposed on:

A. Persons, groups or armed Somozist gangs which refuse to obey the cease-fire or who persist in restoration of the Somozist regime.

B. Persons committing actions for the purpose of totally or partially submitting the nation to foreign domination or undermining its independence and integrity.

C. Persons who reveal political or security secrets dealing with defense or the nation's foreign policy.

D. Persons intending to depose one or more of the local authorities or who prevent legitimately appointed or elected officials from taking office. The same penalty will be applied against those who try to prevent these officials from freely exercising their functions in compliance with their administrative or judicial responsibilities.

Article 2. Prison terms from 3 to 10 years will be imposed on the perpetrators, accomplices or concealers of the crime of sabotage against production centers, public service installations, infrastructure works, public or private transport units or any other kind of equipment or installation of public or private use.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH PROVINCIAL MEDICAL LEADERS

FL311144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has stated that our country should be a bulwark of medicine in the Third World. During an informal meeting with persons charged with sanitation in local offices of the people's governments in the 14 provinces and the special municipality of the Isle of Youth, Castro stressed that the most important thing is the area of services to the people. In addition to the first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Dr Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health and other leaders of the state, party and government were present in the meeting.

Fidel examined the situation of medical services in our country and added that quality is essential in a revolutionary country and that, above all considerations of professional quality, special attention should be given to the political awareness of those caring for the people's health. He added that Cuban medical personnel are assigned to more than 30 countries, and that it could be said that their work is the strongest point for cooperation and that the day will come when persons from other parts of the world will come to Cuba for medical attention.

Fidel said that the government will continue to create intensive care units in all pediatric hospitals in the country and in other hospitals, but the main task is in children's hospitals because that must be assigned the highest priority. He recalled that the hospitals could be, and many are, located in old buildings; but the main things about them are the doctors, nurses, nurse's aides, equipment, technology and medicines.

During the meeting, Fidel expressed the high regard he has for our physicians, which has been recently confirmed because of the selfless efforts they have made during the dengue epidemic. He also referred to the need for studying and specializing and added that he has always defended the theory of training new physicians and increasing the number of students in the school of medicine because, he said, the number of physicians will never be more than enough.

Accompanied by Sergio del Valle, Fidel examined a display of medical equipment and implements, mostly manufactured in Cuba, and learned firsthand from their creators the use given to the equipment and apparatus as well as their economic advantages over others which are imported. He noted that a great number of the innovators and inventors are young and was able to verify their mastery over the topics he discussed.

FIDEL CASTRO NAMED CDR CONGRESS HONORARY PRESIDENT

FL032008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Paul Castro were proclaimed honorary presidents of the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] during Havana's CDR provincial assessment meeting. Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Politburo and first party secretary in Havana City Province, was unanimously designated honorary delegate to the congress.

The 280 delegates participating in the meeting selected the members of the provincial directorate of the capital's CDR as delegates to the second congress and submitted proposals for nominations to the elections of the organization's national directorate. At the proposal of delegate Ovidio Pedroso, the participants observed 1 minute of silence on the occasion of the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, who was the commander in chief of Panama's National Guard.

RAUL CASTRO CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN ARMED FORCES

PA030030 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Raul Castro, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, has sent a message to his Angolan counterpart, Col Pedro Mario Tonha, congratulating the soldiers and officers of that country, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the foundation of FAPLA, the Angolan People's Armed Forces of Liberation.

The document was presented to Tonha by the Cuban cosmonaut Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, who is currently visiting in Angola.

The Angolan leader stressed that Cuba not only supports Angola with internationalist fighters, but also contributes significantly to the development of education, public health and constructions in that African nation. Tonha also stressed the importance of Tamayo's visit to Angola at a time when his country is being attacked by the South African racists and the international reactionary forces.

GROWTH OF CHILEAN POPULAR RESISTANCE NOTED

PA241514 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 23 Jul 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Despite the refining of the repressive methods and the modernization of its military skills, the Chilean fascist dictatorship has been unable to stop the growth of the popular resistance movement which recently has carried out many armed attacks against military and bourgeois installations as well as attacks on the regime's torturers and henchmen.

A few days ago, the militias of the Chilean popular resistance took responsibility for the machinegun and rocket-launcher attack on the huge gasoline and gas deposit in Maipu, a neighborhood on the outskirts of Santiago.

These events show that even though the dictatorship plans and organizes the creation of new antisubversive groups and allocates huge sums to modernize the methods of the repressive agencies, the people's military force continues to grow at the same time. At the vanguard of the deprived masses of Chilean workers and peasants, the people's military force will in the long run be victorious over the fascist terror imposed for the past 8 years in Chile by Augusto Pinochet and U.S. imperialism.

GRANMA INTERNATIONAL ISSUE PUT INTO CIRCULATION

PA022347 Paris AFP in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Havana, 1 Aug (AFP)—The first edition of the newspaper GRANMA INTERNACIONALISTA was put into circulation on 26 July, it was reported today.

The new newspaper is destined "for Cuban personnel who render their solidarity services in other parts of the world," the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY (AIN) of Cuba reported.

GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, publishes in addition to three daily editions, a French weekly, another one in English and GRANMA CAMPESINO, a weekly magazine dedicated to farming. GRANMA INTERNACIONALISTA is now added to these.